SEPT 1863

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3742. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Great Battle Fought Near Chattanooga.

The Engagement of a Desperate Character.

Fierce Dashes on Our Left and Centre.

THE ENEMY FINALLY REPULSED.

Our Lines Re-established as Before the Fight.

THE LOSS IN WOUNDED HEAVY.

Official Statement from General Rosecrans.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, CRAWFISH SPRINGS, Ga., Sept. 19.

A desperate engagement commenced this morning at 11 o'clock.

The rebels made a heavy attack on the corps of Gen. THOMAS, forming the left wing of our army, and at the same time they attacked the right wing, which was thought to be a feint.

Gen. McCOOK's and Gen. CRITTENDEN's troops were thrown into the engagement as convenience offered, the main portions of their forces being on the march at the time.

The fight on the left was of a very desperate character. The enemy were repulsed, but, on being reinforced, regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven, after a severe engagement of an hour and a half.

Gen. THOMAS' forces then charged the rebels for nearly a mile and a half, punishing them badly.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a fierce dash on our centre, composed of the divisions of Gens. VAN CLEVE and REYNOLDS.

Gen. VAN CLEVE's forces were struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed by the rebels fell back, until Gen. CARLIN's line was broken and the troops became much scattered.

Gen. THOMAS on the left, and Gen. DAVIS on the right, then pushed forward their forces vigorously toward the gap, and, after a hard fight, recovered the ground which had been lost on the extreme right.

The fight disclosed the intention of the rebels, which evidently was to get between us and Chattanooga.

The general engagement, which commenced at 11 A. M., ended about 6 P. M.

Gen. PALMER, who had gathered together our scattered forces, and Gen. NEGLEY, who had been sent from the right flank to feel the centre, pushed forward, and reëstablished our line as it had been before the battle began, along the Chicamauga Creek.

The country where the battle was fought is level, but thickly overgrown with small timber and brushwood, and is very unfavorable for the use of artillery, very little of which was used.

The casualties in wounded are heavy, but extremely light in killed for so heavy a musketry engagement.

The fight on the left was one continuous roll of musketry for an hour or more.

No general officers were injured.

Col. HEG and Col. BRADLEY, commanding brigades, were wounded.

Col. JONES, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio regiment, and Col. CARROLL and Maj. VANNETTA, of the Tenth Indiana regiment, were also wounded.

Lieut. JONES, of Company A, Tenth Indiana regiment, was killed.

Lieut.-Col. HURT, of the Fortieth Kentucky regiment and Col. MAXWELL, of the Second Ohio regiment, were wounded.

Lieut. DEGRAW and Lieut. LUDLOW, Lieut. FESSENDEN of battery H, Fifth artillery, were wounded.

Lieut. FLOYD, of battery I, Fourth artillery, and Capt. BROWN, of the Thirty-first Illinois regiment, wounded.

Capt. SEARLES, Assistant Adjutant-General, of STARKWEATHER's brigade, was killed.

Battery H, of the Fifth artillery, was lost, and afterward recaptured by the Seventy-ninth Indiana regiment.

The battle is not yet over. It will probably be renewed to-morrow.

Rebel prisoners taken represent that the corps of Gens. HILL, POLK, JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET, were in the engagement.

Our men are in the best of spirits, and eager to begin anew.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

ROSECRANS, in a dispatch to HALLECK, says: "In the early part of the fight the rebels drove us some distance, capturing seven guns. Later in the action, however, we drove the enemy, reoccupying all our lost ground and capturing ten pieces of artillery. A number of prisoners, representing forty-five regiments, were captured by our forces." The battle was probably renewed yesterday morning.

From Mexico and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The steamer *Golden Age* arrived last night with dates from the City of Mexico, *via* Acapulco, to Aug. 30 *only* (!)

The substance of the news is, that the guerrillas, who occupied the main roads to the capital, had captured several French trains, causing much suffering from scarcity of provisions. Communication with Vera Cruz was constantly interrupted. The guerrillas occupied Jalapa and Orizaba.

SALIGNY, the French Minister, had been poisoned and was dangerously ill in consequence.

The ship *John Kay* has arrived from Kanagawa, Aug. 10.

Japan continued unquiet. A British fleet of twelve vessels had sailed for the western shores of Japan, to finish the punishment of the Daimios, who had recently been taken to task by the American and French men-of-war.

The Draft in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept 19.

The draft in this District, which was to have commenced on Monday, has been postponed for a few days.

THE EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

Naval Battle at Sabine Pass—Three Gunboats Engaged.

TREMENDOUS BOMBARDMENT.

TWO UNION GUNBOATS DISABLED.

Desperate Fight and Slaughter of the Enemy.

Gallant Conduct of Capts. Crocker and Johnson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.

I told you in my recent letters that a military expedition, on an important scale, was on the *tapis*. As the movement has taken place, and results are now matters of public notoriety, I shall endeavor to give a clear account of all that transpired. Expecting to join the expedition at a later period with the Commanding-General of this Department, I did not go forward with the advance, and therefore, send you the account of another eye-witness, which is pronounced very accurate by all the officers with whom I have conversed.

DESTINATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

So carefully had matters been kept secret, that it was not until the transports had left, crowded with troops, and far toward their destination, that the truth began to leak out that the expedition was directed toward the mouth of the Sabine River; the dividing line between the States of Texas and Louisiana. We had plenty of force, the troops were in exuberant spirits, and everything promised success. But unfortunately we were not sufficiently informed of the *local* difficulties of the place we had to reduce. Like at Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Sebastopol, and many other places to be attacked, we had to *feel our way*, and I am sorry to say it cost us something in valuable lives and property; but no more to affect us—as to the ultimate result—than a rain-drop affects the duck on which it falls.

On arriving at the spot on which our troops were destined to land, it was soon found to be impossible to attempt anything of the kind, owing to the marshy nature of the ground and the excessively shallow water. It soon, therefore, became evident that upon our gunboats would devolve the whole task of attacking; and gallantly did some of them go into an engagement, that is pronounced by all who saw it, one of the most desperately contested of the whole war.

THE NAVAL ACTION.

The attack was commenced about half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, by the gunboat *Clifton*, Capt. CROCKER commanding, carrying nine heavy guns, two of which—one at the bow and the other at the stern—were 9-inch pivots.

Capt. CROCKER opened fire at a distance of about two miles from his bow pivot, and after an experimental shot or two, acquired the range, pouring in upon the enemy a continuous stream of fire, the bursting shells knocking huge holes in their works, and throwing the *débris* up in enormous quantities. The reports of the huge monster was absolutely deafening, and the ground fairly shook from the concussion.

The *Sachem*, Capt. JOHNSON commanding, in the meantime took up a position where she could pour a raking cross-fire, and also opened with her broadside of rifled pieces, which were served with equal precision and effect.

About the same time the powerful battery of the *Arizona*, Capt. TIBBETTS, from a position at the stern of the *Sachem*, also opened upon the enemy with screaming shell and hissing round shot,—every one of which could be plainly seen plowing up the interior of the fort and crashing through the breastworks.

This continued for some time before the enemy replied, the ships gradually nearing the fort and increasing the rapidity of their fire, until they were within point-blank range, and the *Sachem* had nearly passed by the works—on the right hand side of the oyster reefs fronting them,—when the enemy suddenly opened a terrific fire from his entire battery.

THE REBEL WORKS.

The fort is situated some distance below Sabine City—as shown by the map I send you. The first and main work consisted of a powerful earthwork of great length, mounted with six heavy guns, and garrisoned by a large number of men. To the left of this was a second work of similar character, mounting from three to five heavy guns, one or more of which was rifled. In addition to these two forts, the enemy had in sight, and rendering valuable assistance to the defence, three large cotton-clad river steamers, armed with one or more guns, and a schooner armed with one bow gun—probably of very large calibre, as she lay off at a distance of over two miles, and deliberately fired at the approaching fleet.

The firing now continued hot and fierce, the enemy's shot being generally aimed too high, passing over the tops of the vessels and striking in the water beyond them; while, on the other hand, nearly all the shots from the vessels were effective, searching every portion of the larger work, and, at times, with such effect that every man was driven from the guns.

AN ACCIDENT AND ITS RESULTS.

But just at this moment, when everything appeared most favorable, and the fortunes of war seemed about to assign the meed of victory to the gallant little vessels, the Sachem unfortunately grounded, broadside on, exposing her most vulnerable part to the concentrated fire of the enemy's largest work, the steamers and the sailing craft.

FURIOUS BATTLE OF THE GUNBOATS.

This was speedily taken advantage of by them, and a perfect storm of shot and shell fell upon, over, and around her, making the water hiss and foam like a boiling cauldron. Soon a heavy rifled shot struck her fair in the side, crushing in the iron-plating and wood-work, and, striking her machinery, exploded her steam chest, filling the vessel with the scalding vapor and leaving her a helpless wreck, with no hope of getting off the shore. Poor little *Sachem!*—a saucier craft never floated on the water nor a bolder man than her commander JOHNSON. *We all remember the noble part* she took in the affair at Galveston; one of the few bright spots in that otherwise dark and hideous piece of business.

The enemy now ceased their fire on the *Sachem* and turned their attention to the remaining two boats; the crews of which, realizing the position of their brave comrades, redoubled their exertions.

The *Arizona*, unfortunately, drew too much water to get to close quarters, and it devolved upon the *Clifton* alone to undertake the perilous task of silencing the works—a task that might have daunted the stoutest hearts.

But the *Clifton* was manned by brave men, and most nobly did the gallant CROCKER and his crew respond to the call upon them. Putting on a full head of steam, the devoted little craft ran down directly toward the largest fort, keeping up a hot fire all the time from her pivot guns, and as she neared the works, loading with double charges of grape, sweeping the parapet at every discharge.

The *Clifton* had now approached to within about 500 yards, and after giving the enemy a last discharge of grape from her pivot, attempted to throw her bow around, and take up a broadside position. But she had gone a few yards too near, and as she slightly swung around, her bow struck,—the velocity with which she was running driving her far upon the shore. She instantly commenced backing, keeping up a constant fire from her bow and port broadside guns, the former keeping the main parapet entirely clear of the enemy, while the latter played on the second battery.

This continued for some time, and faint hopes were entertained that the gallant Captain would succeed in extricating his boat from her terrible position. But this was not to be; for, at last, a shot from the battery at the left penetrated her boiler, in an instant reducing her to the same condition as the *Sachem*.

THE BATTLE ENDS.

The battle was now, to all intents and purposes, ended. Further resistance seemed utterly hopeless, but still the brave CROCKER could not endure the idea of giving up his vessel, and ordered his men to fight on. Without his knowledge, however, some party struck the white flag, and the enemy instantly ceased firing.

When informed of this, the Captain ordered the deck to be cleared, and, loading the after pivot-gun with a 9-inch solid shot, he fired it through the centre of the ship, from stem to stern, tearing the machinery in pieces, and rendering it utterly worthless to the enemy. After doing this, and spiking all the guns, the *Clifton* surrendered.

The remaining gunboat, the *Arizona*, quite unable to cope single-handed with the enemy, and drawing too much water to engage them in close quarters, reluctantly withdrew from the unequal contest, firing a farewell shot of defiance, as she steamed slowly down the bay, the enemy not replying to her challenge.

The *Clifton* had on board, beside her regular crew of one hundred and ten men, seventy-five sharpshooters; and the *Sachem* thirty sharpshooters—all of whom were captured, with the exception of seven men from the *Clifton*, who swam ashore, ran down the beach, and were taken off by a small boat.

The loss of the armament of the *Clifton* is unquestionably a serious one; her powerful battery of rifled guns being one of the most effective in the service. The boats, however, are so much damaged that the guns, to be of any service to the enemy, will have to be removed from them and remounted, and consequently it will be a long time before they can be made available.

The amount of killed and wounded I have not been able to ascertain, though they are not supposed to be heavy. I am happy to add that Capts. CROCKER and JOHNSON are neither thought to have been killed or wounded, but both prisoners.

A great deal will, no doubt, be attempted to be made out of this temporary check to our proceedings, but that will avail the enemy little. As we have shown them, upon many former occasions, all we require to know is *what* we actually have to contend with and then the difficulty is overcome. As the London *Daily News* very shrewdly remarks: We have now settled down into that passive, determined mood of warfare when we can neither be elated by petty successes, nor depressed by petty reverses. Our army and navy are safe and sound. They are composed of men of the right sort, and you may depend upon soon hearing of their paying back, with interest, this little affair of the *Clifton* and the *Sachem*.

NEMO.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Cavalry Fight.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

On the morning of the 13th the cavalry division of Gen. KILPATRICK crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and marched in the direction of Culpepper by Brandy Station. No rebels in force were encountered until reaching Brandy Station, where the advance, consisting of the Harris Light, or Second New-York, met them in some force. A brisk skirmish ensued, the rebels, however, immediately falling back toward Culpepper. At this place the division of KILPATRICK formed a junction with the divisions of BUFORD and GREGG, the whole under command of Gen. PLEASANTON. The whole corps advanced up the railroad toward Culpepper. Gen. KILPATRICK had the left, resting on the left of the railroad; Gen. BUFORD the centre, and Gen. GREGG the right—the skirmishing and cannonading becoming quite sharp as we advanced. As the cavalry moved across the plain in perfect order, some of the regiments in line, some in column, and a long line of skirmishers in front, with the batteries a little to the rear, the respective division and brigade commanders moving up with their Staffs, it presented one of the most brilliant spectacles of the war. The rebels did not make much resistance until we reached a point about one mile this side of Culpepper, where they opened three batteries upon KILPATRICK's division, but not checking the advance in the least. On approaching near the town, the rebels seemed disposed to dispute our further advance. A long line of dismounted infantry could be seen along a fence just across a deep creek, with two batteries in support. Gen. KILPATRICK ordered Gen. CUSTER to dislodge them, which he soon accomplished. The Sixth Michigan dismounted and engaged the rebel skirmishers, and soon routed them in good style. The Harris Light charged the battery on the edge of the town, capturing two guns. This brought the division of KILPATRICK to the edge of the town. BUFORD and GREGG were driving the enemy on the right, and Gen. KILPATRICK, with characteristic boldness, was about to charge the whole rebel force upon our left, and capture the train of cars that was moving off toward Orange, but was prevented by the unexpected discovery of a deep creek which was only passable at one place in his front. This enabled the train to escape, affording time to the rebel cavalry to take up a strong position, a little to the rear of the town, in the woods on the Cedar Mountain road. In the meantime, Gen. CUSTER at the head of the First battalion of the First Vermont, commanded by Major WELLS, dashed into town, driving the rebels out and capturing one piece of artillery to the right of the town. The rebels had two other pieces in the woods to the rear of the town, strongly supported by a strong force of cavalry. The Harris Light gallantly charged up into the woods where the rebels were posted, but were driven back by superior numbers. The First Vermont, consisting of two battalions, numbering about 150 men, under command of Major WELLS, now gallantly advanced to charge under a heavy fire from the enemy's battery. The Harris Light promptly rallied, *and both regiments charged into the woods and* drove the rebels further toward the Cedar Mountain road. Our loss here was the heaviest of any during the day. Gen. CUSTER, while leading the First Vermont, was wounded in the leg by the bursting of a shell, which also killed his horse, and the Harris Light sustained some loss, the extent of which I have been unable to learn. The rebels now formed just beyond the woods, where they had a battery in position. The Fifth New-York, and one battalion of the First Vermont charged upon the battery, but were repulsed, the rebels returning to the woods in great force, but were driven out the second time, whereupon they retreated for the Rapidan, closely pursued for four miles by Gen. BUFORD, when operations for the day ceased.

Our casualties on this day were three killed and forty wounded. On the 14th the cavalry advanced to the Rapidan, and found the enemy strongly posted at the respective fords on the other side of the river. In the fight the day previous the rebels were commanded by Gen. STUART—his force consisted of FITZHUGH LEE's and WADE HAMPTON's divisions of cavalry and five batteries.

TROOPER.

GEN. BLUNT'S CAMPAIGN.

The War in Western Arkansas and the Indian Country.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

THE ENTIRE REGION RECLAIMED.

A LOYAL FEELING DOMINANT.

FACTS CONCERNING THE INDIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

By the arrival of messengers from Gen. BLUNT's headquarters at Fort Smith, Arkansas, we have confirmation most certain of the complete evacuation of the Indian Territory by the rebel forces. This gratifying result has been gained with but trifling loss on our part, and the complete disorder of the rebels.

Since the 5th of July last—a little over two months—when everything looked gloomy and disheartening in the Indian Territory, Gen. BLUNT has, with a force never exceeding 4,000 effective men, defeated and routed completely (both demoralizing and demobilizing) a rebel force doubling and trebling his own in strength. It may be that the comparative isolation of his field of operations, and the absorbing interest of the contest at other points, have engrossed the public attention, but certain it is that the movements of Gen. BLUNT have rarely received that notice they deserve. A brief *résumé* will show this.

When Gen. BLUNT assumed command of the District of the Frontier in the latter part of June, he had a force—whites, Indians and negroes included—of not more than 3,000 men. That force, by the addition of the Thirteenth Kansas and some cavalry, was raised to 4,000. At Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas, 163 miles south from Fort Scott, Col. PHILLIPS, with three regiments of indifferent and partially disorganized Indians, a four-gun battery, and a few companies of nearly dismounted cavalry, had for four months been facing an enemy numbering not less than 7,000 men, who, if their leaders had had one tithe of the pluck of PHILLIPS, could at any time have "gobbled up" his entire force. There is not in the annals of this war a more striking example of tenacity and daring courage than that displayed by Col. PHILLIPS in so unflinchingly obeying the instructions of Gen. BLUNT and holding the Cherokee Territory, and thereby keeping Southern Kansas and Missouri from again being overrun.

Gen. BLUNT immediately pressed forward what troops he could gather, taking even the poorly armed and undrilled recruits just raised for the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry. Fortunately the Third Wisconsin cavalry, under Maj. CALKINS, was ordered to rendezvous at Fort Scott, with the intention of leaving the District. The emergency warranting it, Gen. BLUNT sent it to the field. Here commenced the rebel defeats. On the 1st and 2d of July, Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Kansas colored regiment, commanding escort, had severe engagements with the rebels under STAND WAITE, who with a superior force was strongly posted at Cabin Creek. The rebels were defeated and driven off in utter rout. BLUNT reached Fort Gibson on the 11th of July, and on the 15th, with 2,500 men, crossed the Arkansas, himself making a detour with cavalry, fifty miles, to outflank the enemy's advance, which he succeeded in doing, and on the morning of the 17th attacked the rebel COOPER, having a force of nearly 6,000, in a strong position. The rebels were badly beaten, losing 150 killed, 300 wounded, and 100 prisoners, with two guns, a flag, 500 stand of arms, and a lot of stores, etc.

On the 20th the rebels were largely reinforced, and numbering nearly 12,000, again advanced to Honey Springs, their pickets occupying the south bank of the Arkansas, and menaced Gen. BLUNT in rather formidable style. The latter, knowing that some reinforcements were on the way from Fort Scott, determined on their arrival to again attack the enemy.

Fortunately, while waiting for his own reinforcements, Col. CLOUD, Second Kansas, commanding a brigade, was moving to his assistance *via* Fayetteville, Ark. All having arrived, Gen. BLUNT, on the 22d of August, crossed the river, and moved upon the enemy. Though Gen. STEELE had at least 7,000 white troops, beside Indians, he had fallen back to Briar Town, North Fork, Canadian River, Creek Nation, fifty miles southeast of Fort Gibson. On hearing of BLUNT's movement he fled in haste to Perryville, south of the Canadian River, in the Choctaw Nation, not more than 50 miles from the Red River of Texas. Gen. BLUNT pressed on, in hot haste, with his cavalry, on the 26th ult., making, in one day, a march of 80 miles, surprising and capturing a strong rear-guard, and destroying all of STEELE's and COOPER's stores. The enemy had already broken in different bodies, and were fleeing in disorder, STEELE was fleeing with a portion of his army in the direction of Boggy Depot, 60 miles southwest of Perryville, about 18 miles from the Red River, and within a few miles of Fort McCullough, the only point left the Confederates in the entire Indian Territory.

The Creek regiments, (rebel,) under CHILI and UNI McINTOSH, retreated by way of North Fork Town. Gen. BLUNT, understanding their desire to return to allegiance, sent Col. JUDSON and the First brigade to bring them. This was successfully accomplished, and the restoration of the Creek Nation to the National Government is now assured. The laying down of their arms on the part of the followers of the Creek Chief, CHILI and UNI McINTOSH assures peace, because it heals a feud of thirty-five years' standing, which has more to do with the Indians espousing Slavery and the rebellion than a direct interest therein.

COOPER, TANDY WALKER (Choctaws,) and STAND WAITE (Cherokee,) fled directly south to the Red River, notifying the Indians that they must abandon their country, or be treated by the rebels as enemies. The result of this notification was to induce the Choctaws to report to Col. CLOUD in bodies, asking protection.

Gen. BLUNT returned to Briar Town with the Second and Third brigades. The Second brigade, under Col. BOWEN, Thirteenth Kansas, was sent to Webber's Falls, about half-way between Forts Smith and Gibson. With the Third brigade, Col. CLOUD, Gen. BLUNT pushed after CABELL, who was moving on to Fort Smith. CABELL was met with 3,000 or 4,000 men, twelve miles from the fort. It was night, and our troops camped two miles from him. CABELL left in the night. Col. CLOUD, with his own regiment, Capt. CRAWFORD commanding, the First Arkansas cavalry, and RABB's battery, pushed after CABELL, who was traveling southward. CLOUD chased him fifteen or twenty miles, and had a brief engagement. The enemy fled in disorder, after a few rounds. Capt. ED. LINES, of the Second Kansas, was killed by an ambush, as was also SINCLAIR, one of Gen. BLUNT's scouts. Pushing on with the rest of the brigade, the General had in the meantime entered the fort and hoisted the flag, which Capt. STURGIS (now General) removed when he evacuated that post in June, 1861.

This is a hasty *résumé* of the last campaign of Gen. BLUNT, one whose results for the peace and security of the Southwest, and in the territorial area of the region restored to the National Government, will be found to be of very great, though not of as paramount importance as other campaigns in the Mississippi Valley or the Western slopes of the Appalachian range, under GRANT, BANKS, ROSECRANS and BURNSIDE. It has been made against the opposition, not only of a Department Commander, but also that from a powerful politico-speculative combination interested in preventing the return of the 10,000 loyal Indians who were being fed as refugees in Kansas. With miserably meagre forces, a long line of communication, indifferently guarded, a foe largely outnumbering his own forces, Gen. BLUNT has within two months advanced the National lines southward two hundred miles to the border of Texas. He has restored Western Arkansas as well as the Indian Nations. A brief historical summary will best illustrate the value of the work done by his gallant army.

Fort Smith is in Sebastian County, Arkansas, on the Arkansas, at the mouth of the Porteau River, one hundred and sixty-five miles west by north of Little Rock. It is a place of great importance to the rebels. Gen. BLUNT found here an extensive cartridge factory, as also other works. The post buildings are fine, and cost the United States Government $360,000. The centre of the plateau on which they are built is inclosed by a heavy stone wall, ditched and strengthened by earthwork. Fort Smith is the head of navigation on the Arkansas. Gibson is 60 miles west by land and 150 by water. The trade of Fort Smith is large, and as a military position and depot it was and is the controlling point on the Southwest Border. It was here that BEN McCULLOUGH assembled the army which coöperated with PRICE in the campaign that culminated at Springfield, Mo.

It is a well known fact that the people of Western Arkansas were at first strongly opposed to secession. A meeting held at Van Buren on the 15th of January, 1861, opposed it and declared that the election of LINCOLN was not sufficient cause for separation. The vote upon calling a convention to consider the question of secession stood 27,412 for, and 15,826 against. Nine-tenths of the latter votes were cast west of Little Rock. The vote on delegates stood; Union, 23,621; Secession, 17,927. While the convention was in session a test vote resulted, 39 against secession and 30 for. Salutes were fired both at Fort Smith and Van Buren in honor of the thirty-nine Union votes. Under the excitement of Sumter the ordinance of secession was passed. The Union feeling has always remained strong. Gen. BLUNT and Col. PHILLIPS raised three regiments in the northwestern counties, and in Scott County there has been a Union guerrilla force of 200 for some months past. The presence of Gen. BLUNT's army, and the movements of DAVIDSON and STEELE will insure success. Western Arkansas certainly, and probably the entire State, will soon be applying, with loyal officers, for restoration to its old rank in the Federal Union.

The extent of the Indian Territory may be readily seen when it is known that it extends east and west from the Arkansas west line to the east line of New-Mexico, a distance of 500 miles; and from Kansas to Texas, north and south, about 250 miles. It is watered by the Arkansas, Canadian and Red Rivers, and by a number of important minor streams, such as the Illinois, Neosho and Verdigris. It is in the same latitude as Southern Tennessee and Northern Mississippi and Alabama, a region admirably for cereal grains, fruits, cotton, tobacco, and other Southern staples. It was, previous to the war, one of the great grazing regions of the West.

There is a present population (Indian) of 65,680; whites, 1,869; slaves, 7,369, (according to census of 1860, but according to present state of affairs, not more than half of that number.) These slaves were divided: Cherokees, 2,504; Creeks, 1,651; Chickasaws, 917; Choctaws, 2,294. The Seminoles owned no slaves, and but eight whites were resident in the nation. As a consequence, they were all loyal, except about 50 bribed by PIKE. Of the 75,000 living in the Indian Territory, at least 65,000 are more civilized than their neighbors of Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. The Choctaws were large cotton planters, some raising their 600 to 800 bales of cotton annually.

That the restoration of this Territory is complete, a glance at some facts in the history of the Indian nations will show. I mentioned the return to allegiance of the Creeks under CHILI and UNI McINTOSH. These are the sons of the Agent, McINTOSH, who was engaged in the Creek war with JACKSON in 1813, and who, in 1826, was murdered by the tribe for alleged treachery in ceding their lands by treaty to the United States. They had lived in Georgia, and in 1832 were finally removed to their present location. Out of the fraudulent treaty of McINTOSH grew factions which have had more to do with the divisions of rebel and loyal than those sentiments themselves. It is curious to see how Slavery has tied itself to one side and embittered the quarrel. The McINTOSHES lead, or led the half-breed, Slavery propaganda as well as pro-treaty party. OPOTHLEYOHOLO, a large slaveholder, led the anti-treaty party. This party are now in favor of abolishing Slavery.

A similar quarrel, even more bitter, has existed among the Cherokee Creeks. Agent McINTOSH seems to have been a useful tool of the Southern party. We early find him trying to bribe JOHN ROSS, in 1817-18. ROSS, or KOOWESKOOWE, is the son of a Scotch trader and half-breed woman. He, like all the leaders of these nations, has received a good education, and is a man of considerable ability. He was opposed to ceding the lands of his people, which were then part of the State of Georgia. In 1829, he, as agent of his nation, appealed from the State Legislature to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this he was successful. A series of aggressions was continued by the Georgians till 1835, when the Cherokee agent, J. F. SCHERMERHORN, with Major RIDGE, JOHN RIDGE and BOUDINOT, with 600 other Indians, entered into a treaty for the cession of their lands. JOHN ROSS and 15,000 protested against this fraud, known as the treaty of New-Echota. The Government, however, insisted on its provisions, and Gen. SCOTT was sent with a force to enforce the same. The Cherokees removed West. The RIDGES and BOUDINOT were put to death by the nation. This treaty was the cause of the bitterest feud existing among the nations. STAND WAITE is the leader of the Ridge party. His defeat and flight will heal the divisions among the Cherokees, and cement them all as a loyal people. Their Legislature not only abolished Slavery, but made the negroes citizens.

It is a curious speculation to know what will be the future of these nations. It cannot be possible to retain them in tutelage much longer. Wealthy, well educated, with large tribal, territorial and monetary possessions, and a population that, with the proposed removal of Kansas Indians to that Territory, will reach an 100,000, why is it not possible to organize a Territorial Government and let them be represented in Congress? It is certainly necessary for the security of this region that a form of Government under the direct control of the National authorities should be adopted, in place of the present loose tribal systems. This country is now in a condition to be administered into order and security. Well organized, with officers from among those who have led and are trusted by them, such a Territory would strengthen us greatly in the Southwest, and pave the way for a new Free State. We certainly can no more object to an Indian than a Mexican State, such as New-Mexico will make when it shall enter the Union. ALBERT PIKE, acting as Confederate Commissioner, held out, as one of the inducements for these Nations to go with the South, that they should have a delegate in the Confederate Congress to represent their interests. Certain it is that a Territorial Government would be the best method of educating them out of their present abnormal condition into that normal one of citizenship.

R. J. H.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

BAD NEWS FROM ROSECRANS.

Defeat of Our Army in Georgia.

ITS RETREAT TO CHATTANOOGA.

NO DETAILS.

We have the following brief and very painful news from Gen. ROSECRANS' army. The occupation of the telegraph lines for military purposes prevents, for the present, the transmission of details:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 21—12:45 A. M.

Our army under Gen. ROSECRANS has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by BRAGG, with heavy reinforcements from LEE, BEAUREGARD and JOE JOHNSTON.

RUMORS.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 20.

All kinds of exciting rumors are prevalent here, some of them quite adverse to ROSECRANS' army. The military authorities have the line, and there is very little prospect of getting anything through to-night.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

No Symptoms of Yellow Fever—Few Vessels in Port—A Self-Sacrificing Surgeon.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

Our island has for the last two weeks undergone a period of unusual quietness and repose, resulting mainly from apprehension felt abroad concerning the health of the town, and more particularly as to yellow fever. Steamers pass by us both ways with no more of ceremony or notice than occasionally to stop at Sand Key and leave us a mail. And yet for all this apprehension there has not thus far this season been the slightest real cause, for our town never was more healthy at any season than it is now, and has been all Summer. In fact, we never have the fever here two successive years for palpable reasons. During the season of scourge, every person becomes sensitive on the matter, and the ensuing season every precaution is taken to ward it off. The police of the city is made thorough and complete. Quarantine regulations are rigidly enforced, and observed with willingness, and generally care is taken in all ways to do or avoid doing those things that are calculated to contribute to its introduction.

I noticed, in your number of the 10th ult., an account of the sadly destructive fever on the United States steamer *Alabama*, where it was stated that it was uncertain whether it was contracted at Havana or Key West. When we consider that there has been no case of fever in our harbor or on the island during this whole year thus far, we are undoubtedly safe in concluding that the seeds of disease were obtained at Havana, where the steamer stopped previous to her arrival here.

Our harbor is now quite bare of vessels, the only war vessels being the steamer *Tahoma* and ship *Dale*, with the small captured prize steamer *Neptune*, just arrived. The *San Jacinto* has gone on a cruise, the *De Soto* gone to the Mississippi, taking under convoy her prize, the steamer *Alice Vivian*, sent to New-Orleans for sale. She is a large river steamer about 450 tons burden, and appraised at $30,000, and the cargo which has been sent to New-York, consisting of 580 bales cotton, 36 barrels resin and turpentine, appraised at $177,103 50.

We have had very few prizes brought in here recently, probably owing to there being no Judge of the Court here at present, and that there is now a regular Prize Court at New-Orleans. It is hoped that the newly-appointed Judge for this place will present himself at an early day, as there is now very slight cause for any apprehension in regard to epidemic.

The naval coal depot, which has just been finished here at large expense to the Government, was last week partially filled up with 1,500 tons of coal, when the foundation commenced to settle and the centre column supporting the railroad and roof went down about ten inches, when they hurried the coal out again, and now the building must be appropriated for some other purpose. It is very well calculated for storage of provisions, clothing, materials, &c. The foundation is a sand bank, and the walls were sunk about ten feet below the surface by building coffer-dams, yet they are not equal to the immense weight.

Among the very many cases of self-sacrifice and devotion to country which this war has presented, there is none more deserving of notice than that of Dr. THOMAS McHENRY, of Chester County, Penn., Acting Assistant Surgeon in our Navy, who died in this city last month. Dr. McHENRY arrived here in August, 1862, in the height of the yellow fever season, when strong men were prostrated and carried to their final home in twenty-four hours. He was at once ordered to duty on the steamer *Huntsville*, where his first visit was greeted with the corpses of two young officers of that ship, Surgeon and Paymaster, who had died the previous day. Several of the crew were down with the fever; and amidst this did this young man devote himself to duty as only those do who have offered up their lives on the altar of their country. Much demand was made upon his time by the Fleet Surgeon, Dr. HORNER, on the flagship *St. Lawrence*, where a large number were sick and dying with the fever. His devotion amid these arduous and heavy duties was such that his fellow officers felt compelled to remonstrate with him and require that he should take more care of himself. Providence spared him through those scenes of death to periods of greater calm and restored healthfulness. He was subsequently attached to the schooner *Wanderer*, commanding and retaining the liveliest sympathies of his many friends. Of a retiring and modest disposition, he was the true hero, meeting difficulties and dangers with no motive but a discharge of duty. His death occurred at the Naval Hospital, whence his remains were attended to their resting-place by a numerous concourse of his brother officers and his friends.

F.

All Quiet at Knoxville—Severe Frost.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 19.

A dispatch from Gen. BURNSIDE reports all quiet at Knoxville and in that vicinity.

There was an extremely severe frost—the first of the season—last night. There are no reports of its ravages from any distance, but it is feared that all of the tobacco not gathered in is seriously injured, or entirely destroyed.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The sales of Five-twenties to-day amounted to $431,000. The advantage of the prompt delivery of bonds is shown by the increased orders. It is hoped that an arrangement will shortly be made by which the subscribers will receive their bonds at the time of subscription. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 11.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3742. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Great Battle Fought Near Chattanooga.

The Engagement of a Desperate Character.

Fierce Dashes on Our Left and Centre.

THE ENEMY FINALLY REPULSED.

Our Lines Re-established as Before the Fight.

THE LOSS IN WOUNDED HEAVY.

Official Statement from General Rosecrans.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, CRAWFISH SPRINGS, GA., Sept. 19.

A desperate engagement commenced this morning at 11 o'clock.

The rebels made a heavy attack on the corps of Gen. THOMAS, forming the left wing of our army, and at the same time they attacked the right wing, which was thought to be a feint.

Gen. MCCOOK's and Gen. CRITTENDEN's troops were thrown into the engagement as convenience offered, the main portions of their forces being on the march at the time.

The fight on the left was of a very desperate character. The enemy were repulsed, but, on being reinforced, regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven, after a severe engagement of an hour and a half.

Gen. THOMAS' forces then charged the rebels for nearly a mile and a half, punishing them badly.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a fierce dash on our centre, composed of the divisions of Gens. VAN CLEVE and REYNOLDS.

Gen. VAN CLEVE's forces were struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed by the rebels fell back, until Gen. CARTER's line was broken and the troops became much scattered.

Gen. THOMAS on the left, and Gen. DAVIS on the right, then pushed forward their forces vigorously toward the gap, and, after a hard fight, recovered the ground which had been lost on the extreme right.

The fight disclosed the intention of the rebels, which evidently was to get between us and Chattanooga.

The general engagement, which commenced at 11 A. M., ended about 5 P. M.

Gen. PALMER, who had gathered together our scattered forces, and Gen. NEGLEY, who had been sent from the right flank to aid the centre, pushed forward, and re-established our line as it had been before the battle began, along the Chickamauga Creek.

The country where the battle was fought is level, but thickly overgrown with small timber and brushwood, and is very unfavorable for the use of artillery, very little of which was used.

The casualties in wounded are heavy, but extremely light in killed for so heavy a musketry engagement.

The fight on the left was one continuous roll of musketry for an hour or more.

No general officers were injured.

Col. [illegible] and Col. BRADLEY, commanding brigades, were wounded.

Col. JONES, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio regiment, and Col. CARSON and Maj. [illegible], of the Tenth Indiana regiment, were also wounded.

Lieut. JONES, of Company A, Tenth Indiana regiment, was killed.

Lieut.-Col. HURT, of the Fortieth Kentucky regiment, and Col. MAXWELL, of the Second Ohio regiment, were wounded.

Lieut. [illegible] and Lieut. LUDLOW, Lieut. [illegible] of battery H, Fifth artillery, were wounded.

Lieut. [illegible], of battery I, Fourth artillery, and Capt. BROWN, of the Thirty-first Illinois regiment, wounded.

Capt. [illegible], Assistant Adjutant-General, of STARKWEATHER's brigade, was killed.

Battery H, of the Fifth artillery, was lost, and afterward recaptured by the Seventy-ninth Indiana regiment.

The battle is not yet over. It will probably be renewed to-morrow.

Rebel prisoners taken represent that the corps of Gens. HILL, POLK, JOHNSTON and LONGSTREET, were in the engagement.

Our men are in the best of spirits, and eager to begin anew.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

ROSECRANS, in a dispatch to HALLECK, says: "In the early part of the fight the rebels drove us some distance, capturing seven guns. Later in the action, however, we drove the enemy, reoccupying all our lost ground and capturing ten pieces of artillery. A number of prisoners, representing forty-five regiments, were captured by our forces." The battle was probably renewed yesterday morning.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Duel between Gens. Marmaduke and Walker—Changes in the Rebel Army.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times*, under date of Memphis, Sept. 15, via Cairo, states, upon the authority of a reliable gentleman just from Arkansas, that a duel was fought at Bayou Metaire, Sunday, the 6th instant, between the Confederate Generals, MARMADUKE and MARSH WALKER, in which the latter was mortally wounded. The circumstances are these: MARMADUKE, until lately, was the ranking officer of his, OWEN's and WALKER's divisions, stationed at Brownsville, but a commission of Major-General coming on for WALKER, he at once took command by virtue of his rank, and ordered his troops to fall back on Bayou Metaire, where PRICE was stationed. On falling back MARMADUKE accused WALKER of cowardice, whereupon WALKER challenged him, and they fought with pistols at eight paces. At the first fire Gen. WALKER was shot through the bowels. When our informant left, on the Tuesday following, he was not dead, but it was thought he could survive but a short time. The Arkansas troops, with whom he was a great favorite, are in a terrible state of excitement, and threaten to clean out MARMADUKE and his Missouri troops. The chagrin of MARMADUKE at being ranked by WALKER is said to be the sole cause of the difficulty. I have known Gen. WALKER for years, and know that a braver or more courteous man never lived.

I have just conversed with a gentleman direct from Atlanta, Ga., who states that Gen. JACKSON, formerly Chief of Cavalry on the Staff of Gen. BRAGG, and who succeeded Gen. VAN DORN in command of all the Confederate cavalry in BRAGG's Department, has, in turn, been superseded by Gen. S. D. LEE. The cause is said to be inefficiency and insubordination.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

No Symptoms of Yellow Fever—Few Vessels in Port—A Self-Sacrificing Surgeon.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

Our island has for the last two weeks undergone a period of unusual quietness and repose, resulting mainly from apprehension felt abroad concerning the health of the town, and more particularly as to yellow fever. Steamers pass by us both ways with no more of ceremony or notice than occasionally to stop at Sand Key and leave us a mail. And yet for all this apprehension there has not thus far this season been the slightest real cause, for our town never was more healthy at any season than it is now, and has been all Summer. In fact, we never have the fever here two successive years for palpable reasons. During the season of scourge, every person becomes sensitive on the matter, and the ensuing season every precaution is taken to ward it off. The police of the city is made thorough and complete. Quarantine regulations are rigidly enforced, and observed with willingness, and generally care is taken in all ways to do or avoid doing those things that are calculated to contribute to its introduction.

I noticed, in your number of the 19th ult., an account of the sadly destructive fever on the United States steamer *Alabama*, where it was stated that it was uncertain whether it was contracted at Havana or Key West. When we consider that there has been no case of fever in our harbor or on the island during this whole year thus far, we are undoubtedly safe in concluding that the seeds of disease were obtained at Havana, where the steamer stopped previous to her arrival here.

Our harbor is now quite bare of vessels, the only war vessels being the steamer *Tahoma* and ship *Dale*, with the small captured prize steamer *Neptune*, just arrived. The *San Jacinto* has gone on a cruise, the *De Soto* gone to the Mississippi, taking under convoy her prize, the steamer *Alice Vivian*, sent to New-Orleans for sale. She is a large river steamer about 450 tons burden, and appraised at $30,000, and the cargo which has been sent to New-York, consisting of 560 bales cotton, 36 barrels resin and turpentine, appraised at $177,103 50.

We have had very few prizes brought in here recently, probably owing to there being no Judge of the Court here at present, and that there is now a regular Prize Court at New-Orleans. It is hoped that the newly-appointed Judge for this place will present himself at an early day, as there is now very slight cause for any apprehension in regard to epidemic.

The naval coal depot, which has just been finished here at large expense to the Government, was last week partially filled up with 1,500 tons of coal, when the foundation commenced to settle and the centre column supporting the railroad and roof went down about ten inches, when they hurried the coal out again, and now the building must be appropriated for some other purpose. It is very well calculated for storage of provisions, clothing, materials, &c. The foundation is a sand bank, and the walls were sunk about ten feet below the surface by building coffer-dams, yet they are not equal to the immense weight.

Among the very many cases of self-sacrifice and devotion to country which this war has presented, there is none more deserving of notice than that of Dr. THOMAS MCHENRY, of Chester County, Penn., Acting Assistant Surgeon in our Navy, who died in this city last month. Dr. MCHENRY arrived here in August, 1862, in the height of the yellow fever season, when strong men were prostrated and carried to their final home in twenty-four hours. He was at once ordered to duty on the steamer *Huntsville*, where his first visit was greeted with the corpses of two young officers of that ship, Surgeon and Paymaster, who had died the previous day. Several of the crew were down with the fever; and amidst this did this young man devote himself to duty as only those do who have offered up their lives on the altar of their country. Much demand was made upon his time by the Fleet Surgeon, Dr. HORNER, on the flag-ship *St. Lawrence*, where a large number were sick and dying with the fever. His devotion amid these arduous and heavy duties was such that his fellow officers felt compelled to remonstrate with him and require that he should take more care of himself. Providence spared him through those scenes of death to periods of greater calm and restored healthfulness. He was subsequently attached to the schooner *Wanderer*, commanding and retaining the liveliest sympathies of his many friends. Of a retiring and modest disposition, he was the true hero, meeting difficulties and dangers with no motive but a discharge of duty. His death occurred at the Naval Hospital, whence his remains were attended to their resting-place by a numerous concourse of his brother officers and his friends. F.

All Quiet at Knoxville—Severe Frost.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 19.

A dispatch from Gen. BURNSIDE reports all quiet at Knoxville and in that vicinity.

There was an extremely severe frost—the first of the season—last night. There are no reports of its ravages from any distance, but it is feared that all of the tobacco not gathered in is seriously injured, or entirely destroyed.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The sales of Five-twenties to-day amounted to $431,600. The advantage of the prompt delivery of bonds is shown by the increased orders. It is hoped that an arrangement will shortly be made by which the subscribers will receive their bonds at the time of subscription. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 11.

Effects of the Storm.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

During the storm yesterday, among other damage done in the Lower Potomac, two schooners were capsized, the rain destroyed the crops, and the swollen stream carried away last night the Railroad bridge at Laurel. In consequence of the last, the trains to and from Baltimore were delayed.

Interruption of Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The storm of Friday and Saturday caused a freshet in the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers. At Hoffman's, on the canal, 150 feet of heavy embankment were washed out. It will take from five to seven days to repair the break.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The debate on the motion of "No confidence in the Government," terminated this morning. The Government were sustained by two majority.

The Draft in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 19.

The draft in this District, which was to have commenced on Monday, has been postponed for a few days.

THE EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

Naval Battle at Sabine Pass—Three Gunboats Engaged.

TREMENDOUS BOMBARDMENT.

TWO UNION GUNBOATS DISABLED.

Desperate Fight and Slaughter of the Enemy.

Gallant Conduct of Capts. Crocker and Johnson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.

I told you in my recent letters that a military expedition, on an important scale, was on the tapis. As the movement has taken place, and results are now matters of public notoriety, I shall endeavor to give a clear account of all that transpired. Expecting to join the expedition at a later period with the Commanding-General of this Department, I did not go forward with the advance, and therefore, send you the account of another eye-witness, which is pronounced very accurate by all the officers with whom I have conversed.

DESTINATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

So carefully had matters been kept secret, that it was not until the transports had left, crowded with troops, and [illegible] toward their destination, that the truth began to leak out that the expedition was directed toward the mouth of the Sabine River—the dividing line between the States of Texas and Louisiana. We had plenty of force, the troops were in exuberant spirits, and everything promised success. But unfortunately we were not sufficiently informed of the local difficulties of the place we had to reduce. Like at Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Sebastopol, and many other places to be attacked, we had to *feel* our way, and I am sorry to say it cost us something in valuable lives and property; but no more to affect us—as to the ultimate result—than a rain-drop affects the duck on which it falls.

On arriving at the spot on which our troops were destined to land, it was soon found to be impossible to attempt anything of the kind, owing to the marshy nature of the ground and the excessively shallow water. It soon, therefore, became evident that upon our gunboats would devolve the whole task of attacking; and gallantly did some of them go into an engagement, that is pronounced by all who saw it, one of the most desperately contested of the whole war.

THE NAVAL ACTION.

The attack was commenced about half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, by the gunboat *Clifton*, Capt. CROCKER commanding, carrying nine heavy guns, two of which—one at the bow and the other at the stern—were pivots.

Capt. CROCKER opened fire at a distance of about two miles from his bow pivot, and after an experimental shot or two, acquired the range, pouring in upon the enemy a continuous stream of fire, the bursting shells knocking large holes in their works, and throwing the *débris* up in enormous quantities. The reports of the huge monster was absolutely deafening, and the ground fairly shook from the concussion.

The *Sachem*, Capt. JOHNSON commanding, in the meantime took up a position where she could pour a raking cross-fire, and also opened with her broadside of rifled pieces, which were served with equal precision and effect.

About the same time the powerful battery of the *Arizona*, Capt. TIBBETTS, from a position at the stern of the *Sachem*, also opened upon the enemy with screaming shell and hissing round shot,—every one of which could be plainly seen plowing up the interior of the fort and crashing through the breastworks.

This continued for some time before the enemy replied, the ships gradually nearing the fort and increasing the rapidity of their fire, until they were within point-blank range, and the *Sachem* had nearly passed by the works—on the right hand side of the oyster reefs fronting them,—when the enemy suddenly opened a terrific fire from his entire battery.

THE REBEL WORKS.

The fort is situated some distance below Sabine City—as shown by the map I send you. The first and main work consisted of a powerful earthwork of great length, mounted with six heavy guns, and garrisoned by a large number of men. To the left of this was a second work of similar character, mounting from three to five heavy guns, one or more of which was rifled. In addition to these two forts, the enemy had in sight, and rendering valuable assistance to the defence, three large cotton-clad river steamers, armed with one or more guns, and a schooner armed with one bow gun—probably of very large calibre, as she lay off at a distance of over two miles, and deliberately fired at the approaching fleet.

The firing now continued hot and fierce, the enemy's shot being generally aimed too high, passing over the tops of the vessels and striking in the water beyond them; while, on the other hand, nearly all the shots from the vessels were effective, searching every portion of the larger work, and, at times, with such effect that every man was driven from the guns.

AN ACCIDENT AND ITS RESULTS.

But just at this moment, when everything appeared most favorable, and the fortunes of war seemed about to assign the meed of victory to the gallant little vessels, the *Sachem* unfortunately grounded, broadside on, exposing her most vulnerable part to the concentrated fire of the enemy's largest work, the steamers and the sailing craft.

FURIOUS BATTLE OF THE GUNBOATS.

This was speedily taken advantage of by them, and a perfect storm of shot and shell fell upon, over, and around her, making the water hiss and foam like a boiling cauldron. Soon a heavy rifled shot struck her fair in the side, crushing in the iron-plating and wood-work, and, striking her machinery, exploded her steam chest, filling the vessel with the scalding vapor and leaving her a helpless wreck, with no hope of getting off the shore. Poor little *Sachem*!—a saucier craft never floated on the water nor a bolder man than her commander JOHNSON. We all remember the noble part she took in the affair at Galveston; one of the few bright spots in that otherwise dark and hideous piece of business.

The enemy now ceased their fire on the *Sachem* and turned their attention to the remaining two boats; the crews of which, realizing the position of their brave comrades, redoubled their exertions.

The *Arizona*, unfortunately, drew too much water to get to close quarters, and it devolved upon the *Clifton* alone to undertake the perilous task of silencing the works—a task that might have daunted the stoutest hearts.

But the *Clifton* was manned by brave men, and most nobly did the gallant CROCKER and his crew respond to the call upon them. Putting on a full head of steam, the devoted little craft ran down directly toward the largest fort, keeping up a hot fire all the time from her pivot guns, and as she neared the works, loading with double charges of grape, sweeping the parapet at every discharge.

The *Clifton* had now approached to within about 500 yards, and after giving the enemy a last discharge of grape from her pivot, attempted to throw her bow around, and take up a broadside position. But she had gone a few yards too near, and as she slightly swung around, her bow struck,—the velocity with which she was running driving her fast upon the shore. She instantly commenced backing, keeping up a constant fire from her bow and port broadside guns, the former keeping the main parapet entirely clear of the enemy, while the latter played on the second battery.

This continued for some time, and faint hopes were entertained that the gallant Captain would succeed in extricating his boat from her terrible position. But this was not to be; for, at last, a shot from the battery at the left penetrated her boiler, in an instant reducing her to the same condition as the *Sachem*.

THE BATTLE ENDS.

The battle was now, to all intents and purposes, ended. Further resistance seemed utterly hopeless, but still the brave CROCKER could not endure the idea of giving up his vessel, and ordered his men to fight on. Without his knowledge, however, some party struck the white flag, and the enemy instantly ceased firing.

When informed of this, the Captain ordered the deck to be cleared, and, loading the after pivot-gun with a 9-inch solid shot, he fired it through the centre of the ship, from stem to stern, tearing the machinery in pieces, and rendering it utterly worthless to the enemy. After doing this, and spiking all the guns, the *Clifton* surrendered.

The remaining gunboat, the *Arizona*, quite unable to cope single-handed with the enemy, and drawing too much water to engage them in close quarters, reluctantly withdrew from the unequal contest, firing a farewell shot of defiance, as she steamed slowly down the bay, the enemy not replying to her challenge.

The *Clifton* had on board, beside her regular crew of one hundred and ten men, seventy-five sharpshooters; and the *Sachem* thirty sharpshooters—all of whom were captured, with the exception of seven men from the *Clifton*, who swam ashore, ran down the beach, and were taken off by a small boat.

The loss of the armament of the *Clifton* is unquestionably a serious one; her powerful battery of rifled guns being one of the most effective in the service. The boats however, are so much damaged that the guns, to be of any service to the enemy, will have to be removed from them and remounted, and consequently it will be a long time before they can be made available.

The amount of killed and wounded I have not been able to ascertain, though they are not supposed to be heavy. I am happy to add that Capts. CROCKER and JOHNSON are neither thought to have been killed or wounded, but both prisoners.

A great deal will, no doubt, be attempted to be made out of this temporary check to our proceedings, but that will avail the enemy little. As we have shown them, upon many former occasions, all we require to know is *what* we actually have to contend with and then the difficulty is overcome. As the London *Daily News* very shrewdly remarks: We have now settled down into that passive, determined mood of warfare when we can neither be elated by petty successes, nor depressed by petty reverses. Our army and navy are safe and sound. They are composed of men of the right sort, and you may depend upon soon hearing of their paying back, with interest, the little affair of the *Clifton* and the *Sachem*. NEMO.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Cavalry Fight.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

On the morning of the 13th the cavalry division of Gen. KILPATRICK crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and marched in the direction of Culpepper by Brandy Station. No rebels in force were encountered until reaching Brandy Station, where the advance, consisting of the Harris Light, or Second New-York, met them in some force. A brisk skirmish ensued, the rebels, however, immediately falling back toward Culpepper. At this place the division of KILPATRICK formed a junction with the divisions of BUFORD and GREGG, the whole under command of Gen. PLEASANTON. The whole force advanced up the railroad toward Culpepper, Gen. KILPATRICK had the left, resting on the left of the railroad; Gen. BUFORD the centre, and Gen. GREGG the right—the skirmishing and cannonading becoming quite sharp as we advanced. As the cavalry moved across the plain in perfect order, some of the regiments in line, some in column, and a long line of skirmishers in front, with the batteries a little in the rear, the respective division and brigade commanders moving up with their Staffs, it presented one of the most brilliant spectacles of the war. The rebels did not make much resistance until we reached a point about one mile this side of Culpepper, where they opened three batteries upon KILPATRICK's division, but not checking the advance in the least. On approaching near the town, the rebels seemed disposed to dispute our further advance. A long line of dismounted infantry could be seen along a fence just across a deep creek, with two batteries in support. Gen. KILPATRICK ordered Gen. CUSTER to dislodge them, which he soon accomplished. The Sixth Michigan dismounted and engaged the rebel skirmishers, and soon routed them in good style. The Harris Light charged the battery on the edge of the town, capturing two guns. This brought the division of KILPATRICK to the edge of the town. BUFORD and GREGG were driving the enemy on the right, and Gen. KILPATRICK, with characteristic boldness, was about to charge the whole rebel force upon our left, and capture the train of cars that was moving off toward Orange, but was prevented by the unexpected discovery of a deep creek which was only passable at one place in his front. This enabled the train to escape, affording time to the rebel cavalry to take up a strong position, a little to the rear of the town, in the woods on the Cedar Mountain road. In the meantime, Gen. CUSTER at the head of the First battalion of the First Vermont, commanded by Major WELLS, dashed into town, driving the rebels out and capturing one piece of artillery to the right of the town. The rebels had two other pieces in the woods to the rear of the town, strongly supported by a strong force of cavalry. The Harris Light gallantly charged up into the woods where the rebels were posted, but were driven back by superior numbers. The First Vermont, consisting of two battalions, numbering about 150 men, under command of Major WELLS, now gallantly advanced to charge under a heavy fire from the enemy's battery. The Harris Light promptly rallied, and both regiments charged into the woods and drove the rebels further toward the Cedar Mountain road. Our loss here was the heaviest of any during the day. Gen. CUSTER, while leading the First Vermont, was wounded in the leg by the bursting of a shell, which also killed his horse, and the Harris Light sustained some loss, the extent of which I have been unable to learn. The rebels now formed just beyond the woods, where they had a battery in position. The Fifth New-York, and one battalion of the First Vermont charged upon the battery, but were repulsed, the rebels returning to the woods in great force, but were driven out the second time, whereupon they retreated for the Rapidan, closely pursued for four miles by Gen. BUFORD, when operations for the day ceased.

Our casualties on this day were three killed and forty wounded. On the 14th the cavalry advanced to the Rapidan, and found the enemy strongly posted at the respective fords on the other side of the river. In the fight the day previous the rebels were commanded by Gen. STUART—his force consisted of FITZHUGH LEE's and WADE HAMPTON's divisions of cavalry and five batteries. TROOPER.

GEN. BLUNT'S CAMPAIGN.

The War in Western Arkansas and the Indian Country.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

THE ENTIRE REGION RECLAIMED.

A LOYAL FEELING DOMINANT.

FACTS CONCERNING THE INDIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

By the arrival of messengers from Gen. BLUNT's headquarters at Fort Smith, Arkansas, we have confirmation most certain of the complete evacuation of the Indian Territory by the rebel forces. This gratifying result has been gained with but trifling loss on our part, and the complete disorder of the rebels.

Since the 5th of July last—a little over two months—when everything looked gloomy and disheartening in the Indian Territory, Gen. BLUNT has, with a force never exceeding 4,000 effective men, defeated and routed completely (both demoralizing and demobilizing) a rebel force doubling and trebling his own in strength. It may be that the comparative isolation of his field of operations, and the absorbing interest of the contest at other points, have engrossed the public attention, but certain it is that the movements of Gen. BLUNT have rarely received that notice they deserve. A brief *résumé* will show this.

When Gen. BLUNT assumed command of the District of the Frontier in the latter part of June, he had a force—whites, Indians and negroes included—of not more than 3,000 men. That force, by the addition of the Thirteenth Kansas and some cavalry, was raised to 4,000. At Fort Gibson on the Arkansas, 160 miles south from Fort Scott, Col. PHILLIPS, with three regiments of indifferent and partially disorganized Indians, a four-gun battery, and a few companies of nearly dismounted cavalry, had for four months been facing an enemy numbering not less than 7,000 men, who, if their leaders had had one tithe of the pluck of PHILLIPS, could at any time have "gobbled up" his entire force. There is not in the annals of this war a more striking example of tenacity and daring courage than that displayed by Col. PHILLIPS in so unflinchingly obeying the instructions of Gen. BLUNT and holding the Cherokee Territory, and thereby keeping Southern Kansas and Missouri from again being overrun.

Gen. BLUNT immediately pressed forward what troops he could gather, taking even the poorly armed and unmounted recruits just raised for the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry. Fortunately the Third Wisconsin cavalry, under Maj. CALKINS, was ordered to rendezvous at Fort Scott, with the intention of leaving the District. The emergency warranting it, Gen. BLUNT sent it to the field. Here commenced the rebel defeats. On the 1st and 2d of July, Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Kansas colored regiment, commanding escort, had severe engagements with the rebels under STAND WAITE, who with a superior force was strongly posted at Cabin Creek. The rebels were defeated and driven off in utter rout. BLUNT reached Fort Gibson on the 11th of July, and on the 15th, with 2,500 men, crossed the Arkansas, himself making a detour with cavalry, fifty miles, to outflank the enemy's advance, which he succeeded in doing, and on the morning of the 17th attacked the rebel COOPER, having a force of nearly 6,000, in a strong position. The rebels were badly beaten, losing 150 killed, 300 wounded, and 100 prisoners, with two guns, a flag, 500 stand of arms, and a lot of stores, etc.

On the 20th the rebels were largely reinforced, and numbering nearly 12,000, again advanced to Honey Springs, their pickets occupying the south bank of the Arkansas, and menaced Gen. BLUNT in rather formidable style. The latter, knowing that some reinforcements were on the way from Fort Scott, determined on their arrival to again attack the enemy.

Fortunately, while waiting for his own reinforcements, Col. CLOUD, Second Kansas, commanding a brigade, was moving to his assistance via Fayetteville, Ark. All having arrived, Gen. BLUNT, on the 22d of August, crossed the river, and moved upon the enemy. Though Gen. STEELE had at least 7,000 white troops, beside Indians, he had fallen back to Briar Town, North Fork, Canadian River, Creek Nation, fifty miles southeast of Fort Gibson. On hearing of BLUNT's movement he fled in haste to Perryville, south of the Canadian River, in the Choctaw Nation, not more than 60 miles from the Red River of Texas. Gen. BLUNT pressed on, in hot haste, with his cavalry, on the 25th ult., making, in one day, a march of 50 miles, surprising and capturing a strong rear-guard, and destroying all of STEELE's and COOPER's stores. The enemy had already broken in different bodies, and were fleeing in disorder. STEELE was fleeing with a portion of his army in the direction of Boggy Depot, 60 miles southwest of Perryville, about 15 miles from the Red River, and within a few miles of Fort McCulloch, the only point left the Confederates in the entire Indian Territory.

The Creek regiments, (rebel,) under CHILI and UNI MCINTOSH, retreated by way of North Fork Town. Gen. BLUNT, understanding their desire to return to allegiance, sent Col. JUDSON and the First brigade to bring them. This was successfully accomplished, and the restoration of the Creek Nation to the National Government is now assured. The laying down of their arms on the part of the followers of the Creek Chief, CHILI and UNI MCINTOSH insures peace, because it heals a feud of thirty-five years' standing, which has more to do with the Indians espousing Slavery and the rebellion than a direct interest therein.

COOPER, TANDY WALKER (Choctaw,) and STAND WAITE (Cherokee,) fled directly south to the Red River, notifying the Indians that they must abandon their country, or be treated by the rebels as enemies. The result of this notification was to induce the Choctaws to report to Col. CLOUD as bodies, asking protection.

Gen. BLUNT returned to Briar Town with the Second and Third brigades. The Second brigade, under Col. BOWEN, Thirteenth Kansas, was sent to Webber's Falls, about half-way between Forts Smith and Gibson. With the Third brigade, Col. CLOUD, Gen. BLUNT pushed after CABELL, who was moving on to Fort Smith. CABELL was met with 2,000 or 3,000 men, twelve miles from the fort at midnight, and our troops camped two miles from him. CABELL [illegible] in the night. Col. CLOUD, with his own regiment, Capt. CRAWFORD commanding, the First Arkansas cavalry, and Rabb's battery, pushed after CABELL, who was traveling southward. CLOUD caught him fifteen or twenty miles, and had a brief engagement. The enemy fled in disorder, after a few volleys. Capt. ED. LINES, of the Second Kansas, was killed by an ambush, as was also [illegible], one of Gen. BLUNT's scouts. Pushing on, with the rest of the brigade, the General had in the meantime entered the fort and hoisted the flag which Capt. [illegible] (now General) removed when he evacuated that post in June, 1861.

This is a hasty *résumé* of the last campaign of Gen. BLUNT, one whose results, for the peace and security of the Southwest, and in the territorial area of the region restored to the National Government, will be found to be of very great, though not of so paramount importance as other campaigns in the Mississippi Valley or the Western slopes of the Appalachian range, under GRANT, BANKS, ROSECRANS and BURNSIDE. It has been made against the opposition, not only of a Department Commander, but also that from a powerful politico-speculative combination interested in preventing the return of the 18,000 loyal Indians who were being fed as refugees in Kansas. With miserably meagre forces, a long line of communication, indifferently guarded, a foe largely outnumbering his own forces, Gen. BLUNT has within two months advanced the National lines some two hundred miles to the border of Texas. He has restored Western Arkansas as well as the Indian Nations. A brief historical summary will best illustrate the value of the work done by his gallant army.

Fort Smith is in Sebastian County, Arkansas, on the Arkansas, at the mouth of the Poteau River, one hundred and sixty-five miles west by north of Little Rock. It is a place of great importance to the rebels. Gen. BLUNT found here an extensive cartridge factory, as also other works. The post buildings are fine, and cost the United States Government $300,000. The centre of the plateau on which they are built is enclosed by a heavy stone wall, ditched and strengthened by earthwork. Fort Smith is the head of navigation on the Arkansas. Gibson is 60 miles west by land and 100 by water. The trade of Fort Smith is large, and as a military position and depot it was and is the controlling point on the Southwest Border. It was here that BEN MCCULLOCH assembled the army which cooperated with PRICE in the campaign that culminated at Springfield, Mo.

It is a well known fact that the people of Western Arkansas were at first strongly opposed to secession. A meeting held at Van Buren on the 15th of January, 1861, opposed it and declared that the election of LINCOLN was not sufficient cause for separation. The vote upon calling a convention to consider the question of secession stood 27,412 for, and 15,826 against. Nine-tenths of the latter vote were cast west of Little Rock. The vote on delegates stood, Union, 23,621; Secession, 17,927. While the convention were in session a test vote resulted, 39 against secession and 35 for. Salutes were fired both at Fort Smith and Van Buren in honor of the thirty-nine Union votes. Under the excitement of Sumter the ordinance of secession was passed. The Union feeling has always remained strong. Gen. BLUNT and Col. PHILLIPS raised three regiments in the northwestern counties, and in Scott County there has been a Union guerrilla force of 300 for some months past. The presence of Gen. BLUNT's army, and the movements of DAVIDSON and STEELE will insure success. Western Arkansas certainly, and probably the entire State, will soon be applying, with loyal officers, for restoration to its old rank in the Federal Union.

The extent of the Indian Territory may be readily seen when it is known that it extends east and west from the Arkansas west line to the east line of New-Mexico, a distance of 500 miles; and from Kansas to Texas, north and south, about 250 miles. It is watered by the Arkansas, Canadian and Red Rivers, and by a number of important minor streams, such as the Illinois, Neosho and Verdigris. It is in the same latitude as Southern Tennessee and Northern Mississippi and Alabama, a region admirably for cereal grains, fruits, cotton, tobacco, and other Southern staples. It was, previous to the war, one of the great grazing regions of the West.

There is a present population (Indian) of 65,680; whites, 1,588; slaves, 7,369, (according to census of 1860, but according to present state of affairs, not more than half of that number.) These slaves were divided: Cherokees, 2,504; Creeks, 1,651; Chickasaws, 917; Choctaws, 2,304. The Seminoles owned no slaves, and but eight whites were resident in the nation. As a consequence, they were all loyal, except about 50 bribed by PIKE. Of the 75,000 living in the Indian Territory, at least 65,000 are more civilized than their neighbors of Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. The Choctaws were large cotton planters, some raising their 600 to 800 bales of cotton annually.

That the restoration of this Territory is complete, a glance at some facts in the history of the Indian nations will show. I mentioned the return to allegiance of the Creeks under CHILI and UNI MCINTOSH. These are the sons of the Agent, MCINTOSH, who was engaged in the Creek war with JACKSON in 1813, and who, in 1825, was murdered by the tribe for alleged treachery in ceding their lands by treaty to the United States. They had lived in Georgia, and in 1832 were finally removed to their present location. Out of the fraudulent treaty of MCINTOSH grew factions which have had more to do with the divisions of rebel and loyal than those sentiments themselves. It is curious to see how Slavery has tied itself to one side and embittered the quarrel. The MCINTOSHES lead, or led the half-breed, Slavery propaganda as well as pro-treaty party. OPOTHLEYOHOLO, a large slaveholder, led the anti-treaty party. This party are now in favor of abolishing Slavery.

A similar quarrel, even more bitter, has existed among the Cherokee Creeks. Agent MCINTOSH seems to have been a useful tool of the Southern party. We early find him trying to bribe JOHN ROSS, in 1817-18. ROSS, or KOOWESKOOWE, is the son of a Scotch trader and half-breed woman. He, like all the leaders of these nations, has received a fine education, and is a man of considerable ability. He was opposed to ceding the lands of his people, which were then part of the State of Georgia. In 1829, he, as agent of his nation, appealed from the State Legislature to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this he was successful. A series of aggressions was continued by the Georgians till 1835, when the Cherokee agent, J. F. SCHERMERHORN, with Major RIDGE, JOHN RIDGE and BOUDINOT, with 600 other Indians, entered into a treaty for the cession of their lands. JOHN ROSS and 15,000 protested against this fraud, known as the treaty of New-Echota. The Government, however, insisted on its provisions, and Gen. SCOTT was sent with a force to enforce the same. The Cherokees removed West. The RIDGES and BOUDINOT were put to death by the nation. This treaty was the cause of the bitterest feud existing among the nations. STAND WAITE is the leader of the Ridge party. His defeat and flight will heal the divisions among the Cherokees, and cement them all as a loyal people. Their Legislature not only abolished Slavery, but made the negroes citizens.

It is a curious speculation to know what will be the future of these nations. It cannot be possible to retain them as tutelage much longer. Western, well educated, with large tribal, territorial and monetary possessions, and a population that, with the proposed removal of Kansas Indians to that Territory, will reach to 100,000, why is it not possible to organize a Territorial Government and let them be represented in Congress? It is certainly necessary for the security of this region that a form of Government under the direct control of the National authorities should be adopted in place of the present loose tribal systems. This country is now in a condition to be administered into order and security. [illegible]

[illegible]

SEPT 1863

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Swiss Schuetzenfest.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, the last and closing day of the great Swiss shooting festival, according to the programme, was to have witnessed a grand turn-out of sharpshooting amateurs, and gay people of all sexes and ages; for in the afternoon the celebrated Arion Singing Club, assisted by [illegible] Band, [illegible] pieces strong, was to have given a delightful concert, and in the evening the prizes were to have been distributed; the whole affair to conclude with a [illegible] ball and supper. But the Clerk of the Weather had not been consulted in the arrangements, and vented his spite accordingly.

The Festival, of whose progress we have made daily record, was not fared well on Thursday and Friday, owing to our Equinoctial storm, but on Saturday it was absolutely maltreated. The wind howled and the rain pelted among the trees at Jones' Wood in the semblance of a real Alpine gale without the comfortable shelter of the Alpine châlets for a restored [illegible], who is in all senses of the word a host, did his best at the hotel, but the number of his visitors in this instance exceeded the comfortable accommodations of his commodious [illegible] and [illegible] vainly to the thorough draught in porch and hall. The number of these gentle [illegible] [illegible] clearly what a success the closing day of the Fest would have been with more propitious skies. However uncomfortable the general state of things, the shooting commenced, as usual, at 7 A. M., and continued with but little intermission throughout the entire day—the leading targets, "Switzerland" and "Liberty," coming in for more attention than before. Outside dancing was, of course, not to be thought of—the dancing platforms, even in the morning, looking like private little lakes of elevated pretensions, but the irrepressible [illegible], greatly moved by the disconsolate aspect of his guests of the tender sex, at an advanced hour of the day cleared his large dining-hall for a general dance, the proposal for which was received with enthusiastic shouts of gratitude, the very infants uplifting their Teutonic voices to swell the chorus, with a style of *jodeln* to be achieved by Swiss or German babies only. Several officers from Baker's Island, representing Fatherland and also the home of Tell, arrived in damp uniforms, to add still more life to the scene, and Hirschmann's Band vigorously plied clarinet and *geige*, so that rain and rheumatism were soon forgotten.

Meanwhile, the shooting outside terminated at 6 P. M., and the "markers," with their picturesque red caps and tunics, and white pantaloons, slightly the worse for water; the Appenzellers, in their wild mountain costume; the mimic Wm. Tell and his son, and the rest of the quaintly-attired corps of the [illegible] of the Society of *Schuetzenbund*, joined the now joyous rout, and the fun grew fast and furious, concluding only toward 9 o'clock.

The desultory character of the shooting and other drawbacks, prevented the Committee on Prizes from announcing their decisions, and the distribution of prizes was deferred until this afternoon. The Arion Society likewise postponed its concert until 3 o'clock to-day, when especial preparations and exertions will be made to remedy the unavoidable mishaps of the past week. Various associations of riflemen, including the New-York Schuetzen, and others from Brooklyn, Bloomingdale and New-Jersey, will swell the list of competitors. The regular shooting for prizes was declared closed on Saturday evening, but it is possible that, under peculiar conditions, it may be reopened to-day. We have, heretofore, fully indicated the character of the regulations adopted by the Schuetzenbund for this Festival, but as we find that many American and English marksmen manifest an inquiring interest regarding the system pursued, we will briefly allude to them again.

There are two great targets, named respectively "Switzerland" and "Liberty." At the first the charge for a chance, or three shots, is $1; at the second, for the same privilege, $2. No less than $700 in money prizes, varying in value from $5 to $100 are staked upon the first target, and about $800 on the second. Independent of these are eight minor targets marked successively with the first eight letters of the alphabet. The charge per shot at these is one dime of our currency. Among these one hundred prizes are divided, to be awarded to such competitors as may hit the bull's eye of either target five times in succession with the most exact accuracy. The other arrangements in reference to the marking and designation of shots are in strict accordance with the rules and practice of the great biennial national Shooting Festivals in Switzerland, and have been heretofore lengthily described. The whole forms a most striking, curious and animated scene.

It is believed that with any kind of countenance from the weather, the Wood will be crowded with happy throngs, and the charming vocal and instrumental music promised will greatly add to the interest of the closing ceremonies. Moreover, it is quite probable that several civic and military dignitaries of this neighborhood will be present to enjoy the scene.

Result of the Draft.

From present appearances, the draft in this City will result in securing about 3,000 soldiers to the Government—a little more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole number drafted. The Enrolling Boards in the six districts of this City have about half completed their work of hearing claims for exemption, and the following is the result thus far:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Held to service	197	Exempted	[illegible]
Substitutes	165	Laid over	517
Commuted	19		
Total			1,7[illegible]

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Held to service	1[illegible]	Exempted for disability	[illegible]
Substitutes	[illegible]	Exempted for other	
Commuted	9	causes	244
Total			1,1[illegible]

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Held to service	[illegible]	Exempted for disability	[illegible]
Substitutes	[illegible]	Exempted for other	
Commuted	72	causes	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Held to service	149	Exempted for disability	374
Substitutes	76	Exempted for other	
Commuted	5	causes	[illegible]
Total			1,[illegible]

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Held to service	240	Commuted	[illegible]
Substitutes	44	Exempted	1,4[illegible]
Total			1,[illegible]

NINTH DISTRICT.

Held to service	3[illegible]	Exempted	7[illegible]
Substitutes	[illegible]	Laid over	11[illegible]
Commuted	4		
Total			1,[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

Held to service	1,[illegible]	Exempted	[illegible]
Substitutes	[illegible]	Laid over	[illegible]
Commuted	161		
Grand total			[illegible]

From the above table it appears that 2,111 soldiers have thus far been obtained, and $32,300 has been paid to the Government in the shape of commutation money. The larger portion of those who have been examined claimed exemption from one cause or another, and there is no doubt that there will be less exemptions in proportion to the number among the remaining 10,000 men to be examined than there has been among the first 10,000, as it has been found that those having the strongest claims present themselves first. It is probable, therefore, that the number of men held, including substitutes, will reach at least [illegible],000, and perhaps more. This is not a very flattering result of the draft, but it is much better than many anticipated. It is thought that the Enrolling Boards will complete their work by the end of this month, after which they will commence arresting those who have not responded to the notices served upon them.

County Substitute and Relief Committee.

This Committee sent out sixty-three substitutes, Saturday, of whom seven were rejected. One of the substitutes was a colored man, sent for a colored conscript. It was the second case of the kind. The Committee first tried the experiment of offering a colored man for a white man, at the request of a white conscript, who brought the colored man before them. The colored man was refused, and word was brought back that colored substitutes could be received only for colored conscripts. Several militiamen were rejected because their statements under oath showed that they had not been active in attention to the militia duties, and one man, from Brooklyn, was rejected for the reason that both his residence and business were in Brooklyn, and that his business was of a profitable character, while his attention to duty had not been of a very active character. So far only two militiamen resident in Brooklyn have been aided by the Committee. In these cases the men had both been out to the war every time the regiment went, and had served here during the riots.

So far the Committee have given aid to applicants in about 650 cases. Of these about 280 were indigent persons, 109 firemen, 195 militia men and 75 Policemen. The Committee did not pass a single case without a substitute last week. About 610 substitutes have been furnished in all. A Mrs. Larkins appeared yesterday and complained that her husband, having gone as a substitute for Jas. Barrett, a butcher, gave Barrett $200 to give her, which he refused to do. Barrett was summoned and testified that Larkins gave him the money to give to his children at the rate of $5 a week, and that he had given the mother $10.

Barrett's story was not believed by the Committee, from the fact that Mrs. Larkins held the order of her husband upon Barrett to deliver the money to her. Barrett was required to comply with the order, which he did, and accompanied by a messenger, sent by the Committee, Mrs. Larkins went and deposited the money in a savings bank.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

This excellent institution, which was forced to close its doors on the second day of the riots, by the threats of Gov. Seymour's "friends," but was finally saved from the torch by the intercession of a Catholic priest, and by the fact that the burning of the Mission building would endanger the Catholic Church in the rear, has recommenced again at No. 37 New-Bowery, and is in a more flourishing condition than ever. Over 300 pupils attend the day-school conducted by the Mission, where they are instructed in English branches and music by the best teachers, and get a good wholesome dinner every day gratis. The Howard Mission does not keep a home in their building, but supplies the wants of needy families who are reported as deserving by their missionaries, and procures homes for orphans, and children of poor parents. Great pains are taken, by the managers of the institution, to procure first-class homes for destitute children, and they have hitherto been remarkably successful. No children are sent out without the written consent of the father and mother, if there be any living, and it is rare that they have a child returned to them, or that any dissatisfaction arises either on the part of the parent, child or guardian. Eight or ten children will leave the institution this week for homes in the West. The Howard Mission is supported by the voluntary contributions of our citizens, and no more deserving charity exists among us. Great credit is due to Mr. Van Meter for the excellent management of the institution, and the good results that are daily flowing from it. His associates in the institution are Rev. R. G. Toles, Principal of the School; Rev. E. W. Hughes and F. A. Thompson, Missionaries; Misses Lewis, Wallace, and Henley, Teachers; Professor T. E. Perkins, Teacher of Music; and Dr. Thomas, Physician.

The Metropolitan Police—Their Drill and Discipline.

To the drill and discipline of the Metropolitan Police was mainly due their success during the riots. Taken unawares, suddenly called upon to meet mobs well armed and overwhelming in numbers, they would have been powerless but for the military drill the strict discipline they have been subjected to. This regulation of the Department has been looked upon as unnecessary by very many citizens; and not a few of the force, prior to the riots, deemed it useless, annoying and oppressive. It was the means of saving and City and saving them. The sagacity which suggested it received an entire vindication in July. Commissioners Acton and Bergen, at a late meeting adopted a resolution which is embodied in the following admirable order:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 300 Mulberry-street,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 331.—Capt. ——, ——Precinct: The success of the Metropolitan Police in suppressing the late riots was due more to the efficiency of the discipline they had previously been subjected to than to any physical superiority they possessed. It was not by overpowering numbers that large bodies of determined men, heavily armed, and inspired by rage and enthusiasm, were so speedily repulsed and scattered to the wind. But by the perfect subordination evinced by every portion of the forces, the ease with which orders were understood, the readiness with which they were complied with, the facility of movement made, and the consciousness every individual member of the advantage of performing every act in an orderly manner.

It is not only proper that this discipline should be kept up to the former standard, but it is equally important that it should be improved on, and especially with company and platoon officers.

The Board being influenced by such considerations have, at a recent meeting, provided penalties for neglect of attendance at the regular drills of the force. Hereafter the penalty for absence of company and platoon officers will be, first offence three days, each subsequent one five days' pay. For absence of patrolmen, first offence one day, each subsequent one three days' pay.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—Mr. ADAM SCHILLING, of No. 422 Ninth-avenue, yesterday appeared before Police Justice Kelly, and made complaint against WILLIAM DUFFY, whom he charges, in company with two others, with having knocked him down and robbed him of a watch and chain. The affair occurred about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, in Fortieth-street. SCHILLING was knocked down into a basement area, and was so stunned by the fall that the robbery was easily effected. Officer MOULIHAN, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested DUFFY and found upon him the stolen chain. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

MAJ. R. J. FALLS.—The many friends of Maj. R. J. FALLS will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered from the injuries received in Gen. STONEMAN'S raid to the rear of LEE'S army as to be able to perform light duty. He has been ordered on Gen. HATCH'S Staff, at Philadelphia, where his duties are mainly the instruction of young officers. He is now in this City on furlough. The Major is a gallant officer and patriotic man; went into the war from a conviction of duty, and intends, if his life is spared, to continue in it till the close.

A SERGEANT OF THE POLICE SERIOUSLY INJURED.—On Friday, about 10 o'clock, as Sergt. WALSH, of the First Precinct, was passing up Fulton-street, he was very seriously injured by some brick falling on his head from the top of the *Sun* building. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house and soon after to the New-York Hospital by Officer McNAMEE, of the Second. His wounds, though very severe, are not regarded as dangerous. The bricks from the *Sun* building were blown off by the high wind prevailing at the time.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—JOHANNA SHANNON, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. HELEN C. ROBERTSON, of No. 61 Leroy-street, was arrested, yesterday, charged with having stolen a box containing over $60 in money, from the sleeping-room of her employer. The box was broken open, and the money taken out. JOHANNA made an attempt to burn the box, but being interrupted in this, she threw a portion of it into the sink, where it was found. She was committed for trial.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—THOMAS HOUGHTY, CHAS. ARMSTRONG and CHAS. SHAW were arraigned yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Brandon Bank, of Brandon, Vt., on Saturday night. There were large quantities of this spurious money put afloat on Saturday night in the upper part of the City, and the public would do well to be careful in regard to the bills of this Bank. The prisoners were all committed for examination.

THE HOWARD MISSION.—This excellent institution at No. 37 New Bowery, was reopened by Mr. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent, on the 7th inst., and up to date he has welcomed back 305 of his scattered flock.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.—The deferred ladies' saddle race, and the trot between *Butler*, *Fillingham* and *Prince*, will take place to-day on the Fashion Course.

COMMISSARY OF MUSTERS.—Capt. WILSON BARSTOW, Aid-de-Camp, has been appointed Commissary of Musters for the Department of the East.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE THIRD DISTRICT ENROLLING BOARD.—The following is the result of Saturday's proceedings:

Substitutes Furnished.—Robert Goodwin furnished Christopher Keihl; George W. Buckman furnished Albert Knolke; John Creed furnished Daniel McCann; John Fowler furnished Wm. Avery; Dewitt C. Barnes furnished Wm. Jackson; Edward Riggs furnished John H. Brown; Wm. H. McKee furnished Otto Jervis; Edwin M. Tyler furnished Angart Deicherdeny; John F. Tallmadge furnished James Reid; Augustus C. Franzioli furnished James Cruise; Thomas Carrigan furnished Martin Peeler; James H. Hart furnished Edwin Romer.

Disability.—Elisha B. Morrell, Eugene Lottie, Chas. S. Andrews, Chas. Hagan, Wm. McTenny, Geo. Webb, Michael Mullany, Chas. Mons, Chas. Collins, Jacob Votz, Henry Buckley, Chas. W. Turner, Wm. Ravers, John Grady, Chas. Schott, John Grogan, Thomas Powers, Nicholas Fitzgerald, Joseph M. Wilder, Joseph Weston, Richard O'Hea, John Connery, Michael Curley, Patrick Haherty.

Aliens.—John Halligan, Ebenezer Poole, Dennis Moran, Thomas Shedd, David Ross, Archibald Donaghy, Martin Carr, Peter Bertram, James Donaghy, Edward Boyce.

Held.—John Griffen, Bartholomew Riley, Thomas Ambler, John Osborn, Richard Mott, Michael Moran, Chas. S. Davids, Wm. H. Gifford, Patrick Gallagher, George L. Simonson, Henry Case, Jr.

Paid $300.—Theodore Crane, Freeman R. Myers, Falkert Kapelyea, Thomas Garner, Chas. M. Walcott.

Father of Motherless Children.—Joseph York.

Only Sons.—John Hanson, Thomas York, George Cumberson, B. H. Hubbard, Edward Enright, John S. Young, Henry Tracy.

In the Service.—Timothy Crawley, Domingo Castano.

Over Age.—Martin Crane, Andrew Morrison, John Brett, Owen Fitzpatrick, Wm. C. Skeet, George H. Price, Charles Givens.

Non-Resident.—John F. Thill.

Only Son.—Charles Van Tassell, Henry H. Heckman, Miles Sweeney.

RECAPITULATION.

Substitutes	12	Paid $300	5
Exempt	24	Only Sons	10
Aliens	10	In the Service	2
Held	11	Over Age	7
Father of Motherless		Under Age	[illegible]
Children	1	Non-resident	1
Total			[illegible]

RELIEVED FROM THE DRAFT.—The Brooklyn Common Council relieved the following persons from the draft on Saturday:

Third Ward—Paul B. Allen.

Fourth Ward—Henry T. Allen, Edward O'Neil, Wm. Douglass, John Wood, Wm. Smith, William Gildersleve.

Sixth Ward—George W. Barnes, Thomas Rapee, James McGivney.

Eighth Ward—Henry W. Graham.

Ninth Ward—Kasper Martin, Richard Roach, Henry Johnston, Lewis McLaughlin, Michael Start.

Sixteenth Ward—J. Trommer, Joseph Brunnel, Adam Seifert.

BURGLARIES AND RECOVERY OF THE STOLEN GOODS.—The house of ex-Judge Moses, of Livingston-street, near Court, was feloniously entered through the basement window, yesterday morning, and robbed of various articles, in all valued at $400. When the burglars left the premises with the goods they were detected by Sergt. CORWIN, of the Forty-first Precinct, who by means of a vigorous application of his club, arrested them. They gave their names as WILLIAM FOWLER and DENNIS MCGUINNESS. On searching their residence, at No. 57 Atlantic-street, the proceeds of two other burglaries were found and taken to the Station-house. The property, in all worth about $500, has since been identified. One of the accused carried a pistol which fell from his pocket while the officer was struggling with him.

BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road Company, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: A. A. Degraw, President; Morris Fosdick, John J. Armstrong, Wm. Dorland, Geo. Godwise, Martin J. Duryea, Stephen L. Bender, and M. S. Botts. With this Board of Directors the public look for a decided improvement in the condition and management of the road hereafter.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 266, of which 26 were men, 34 women, and 206 children. Of zymotic diseases, 18 died; of the nervous system, 86; respiratory organs, 40; digestive organs, 66; (of which 33 were of cholera infantum and diarrhoea;) heart and blood vessels, 9; miscellaneous diseases, 18. Natives of United States, 193; Ireland, 25; Germany, 9; England, 3; unknown, 6.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A man named PIERCE CAREY got into a dispute with a stranger in a porter-house corner of Smith and Warren streets, on Saturday night, when the latter stabbed CAREY with a knife, inflicting severe but it is not thought dangerous injuries. The wounded man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The assailant escaped.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An attempt to rob the clothing store of Mr. ROBERT J. LUCKY, No. 106 Fulton-street, was made on Saturday night, by entering through one of the show windows. The thieves were seen, but made their escape. They did not succeed in taking any property.

DISCHARGE OF THE MILITARY.—The Militia regiments on duty in the city for some weeks past, were relieved from further service on Saturday night last. The entire expense in maintaining them there far exceeds $150,000.

RUN OVER.—JOHN CARRIGAN, residing at No. 5 Woodhull-street, was run over by a horse and wagon in Hamilton-avenue, near Van Brunt-street, on Saturday, and was seriously injured.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, Monday, Sept. 21.—Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Williamsburgh.

DROWNING CASUALTY AT GREENPOINT—THREE LIVES LOST.—During Sunday forenoon, four men from New-York hired a small rowboat at Greenpoint, for the purpose of a trip up Newtown Creek, and at about 3½ o'clock the boat was capsized off Kingsland's dock, Greenpoint, and three of the men were drowned. Their names are ROBERT FAGAN, residing in Pearl-street, married; PETER MCGOWAN, wife and child, Nineteenth-street, near Second-avenue, and a brother-in-law of the latter, whose name is not known. WM. HUGHES, of No. 57 Monroe-street, was saved. He is lame, but managed to reach the Kings County shore in a very exhausted condition. All the men worked in one establishment in New-York, where they resided, and the one saved was evidently considerably in liquor. The bodies had not been recovered last night at a late hour.

BROOKLYN (E. D.) POLICE CHANGES.—Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY has transferred Sergt. STILLWELL, Acting Captain Forty-seventh Precinct, to a Sergeantcy in the Forty-fifth. Sergt. DAVIS will hereafter assume the duties of Acting Captain at the Forty-seventh, and Sergt. E. B. MCCLEARY of the Forty-fifth has been transferred to fill the vacancy of DAVIS' promotion. All these are courteous and thoroughly faithful officers who will make themselves of service wherever they may be assigned to duty.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL EXEMPTIONS.—The Board of Enrollment for this District was engaged on Saturday on the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn. The following are the cases adjudicated: Held for service, 10; substitutes, 11; paid commutation 1; exempt from physical disability, 14; exempt from other causes, 40. Total—82. To-day the Ninth Ward will occupy the Board.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar for Monday, Sept. 21.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions only.

CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 45, 2657, [illegible], 1125, 2673, 2687, 2207, 2233, 1699, 1479, 1539, 1549, 1555, 1556, 1567, 1590, 1601, 1607, [illegible]. Part II.—Nos. [illegible], 2304, 2362, 2392, [illegible], 3412, 3416, 3418, 2344, 2394, 689, 1628.

Important Habeas Corpus Case—Power of an Enrolling Board to Revise and Change its Decision.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson, at Chambers, in Cooperstown, Sept. 18, 1863.

Ex Relatione, Daniel Irons.—NELSON, J.—The petition states that the relator was drafted into the service of the United States on the 25th ult., under the act of Congress, March 3, 1863, at Norwich, in the County of Chenango, N. Y.; that on the 31st, a notice was served on him, signed by E. Gordon, Captain and Provost-Marshal of the Nineteenth District, New-York, notifying him that he was drafted for the period of three years in accordance with the aforesaid act of Congress, and requiring him to report on or before the 7th day of September, 1863, at the place of rendezvous in Norwich aforesaid, or be deemed a deserter, and subject to the penalty prescribed therefor; that transportation would be furnished him on presenting this notification at these headquarters.

That in obedience to such order the relator reported himself to the Provost-Marshal at Norwich aforesaid, on the 4th of September inst., and his name was entered on the books of the Provost-Marshal with the day he reported, since which time he has been in the custody of said Marshal, who claims a right to be restrain him of his liberty as a drafted soldier under the aforesaid act of Congress.

The relator further states, that his mother, residing in Madison County, N. Y., on the 8th of August, 1863, caused to be presented to the Provost-Marshal and Board of Enrollment, affidavits and certificates in due form, setting forth that she was a widow, and mother of the relator and other sons, named with their ages and residences; that they were enrolled in the first class and liable to military duty under the aforesaid act of Congress; that she had no property, and was dependent upon the labor of the relator for support, and that she elected him to be exempt from the draft; that she was *infirm*, setting forth the nature of the infirmity; that the papers thus duly authenticated were received by the Provost-Marshal and the Board, and decided to be sufficient in form and substance, and allowed the application, and an indorsement to that effect was made upon the papers, and the relator declared by the Board to be exempt from the draft, and his name, as he was informed by said Board, stricken from the enrollment.

The return of the Provost-Marshal to the *habeas corpus*, states that the relator was not then, nor at the time of the service of the writ, in his custody or under his control; and further, that he was legally drafted into the service of the United States under the act 3d March, 1863, and that on the 8th August, 1863, the mother of the relator made application to the Board for his exemption from draft about to be made, and which application was on that day allowed, and the relator exempted. That afterward, on 19th same month, the Board reconsidered the claim and disallowed it, and the name of the relator was retained on the enrollment list, and subsequently drafted—that the relator has not yet been examined by the Board in pursuance of the act of Congress.

The first question presented upon the return is whether or not the relator is in custody and keeping of the Provost-Marshal, and thus restrained of his liberty, within the meaning of the law, which has provided the writ of *habeas corpus* as a fit and proper remedy. For, although the Provost-Marshal in the return, denies that the relator is in his custody, or under any restraint from him, yet, if the facts stated or admitted in other parts of the return in legal effect contradict this denial, it must be regarded as the denial of a conclusion of law rather than of fact.

The act of Congress, section 12th, provides that the persons so drawn shall be notified, &c., "requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty."

SEC. 13. Any person drafted and notified to appear as aforesaid, may, on or before the day fixed for his appearance, furnish a substitute, &c., and any person failing to report (for duty) after due service of notice, &c., shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal, &c.

(SEC. 15. All drafted persons shall, on arriving at the rendezvous, be carefully inspected by the Surgeon, &c., and all persons drafted, and claiming exemption, &c., shall present their claims to be exempted to the Board, whose decision shall be final.

We hold that it is quite clear, upon a review of these provisions of the act, that the person drafted is in the custody, and under the control of the Provost-Marshal from the time he reports to him at the designated rendezvous for duty, in pursuance of notice to that effect, after the draft has taken place. It is true the examination may not be made with a view to ascertain if the conscript is an able-bodied citizen, immediately on the report, on account of the pressure of business. The examination requires time, care and deliberation, which may occupy days and weeks; but, whatever may be the time required in the given case, the drafted person must remain in the custody and under the control of the Provost-Marshal, unless specially discharged by him for the intervening period, on a proper application, or otherwise by the voluntary act of the officers.

The next question on the return is, whether or not it was competent for the Board to revise and recall its decision given on the 8th of August exempting the relator from the draft on the evidence of the election of his mother;—or rather, confining myself to the precise question raised by the learned counsel for the [illegible], whether or not the Board had made and published any decision upon the evidence presented before them in behalf of the mother, and in favor of the exemption of the relator. For, it was candidly admitted by the counsel, that if a decision had been made and published, under the powers of the Board were quasi-judicial, special and limited, it was not competent, upon familiar authority, for it to revise or recall that decision; the power was exhausted in the special case, and the Board *functus officio*. This principle is so well and firmly settled by authority, it would be useless, after the frank admission of the counsel, to stop and refer to it.

As it respects the question, whether or not a decision was in fact made, it appears from the original papers of the widow, which were presented to the Board, and which were produced before me on the hearing by the Provost-Marshal, that not only a decision was made upon the evidence discharging the relator, but a record was made upon them at the time to that effect, and which was thereupon announced to the parties interested. Indeed, the fact is not denied in the return. It is admitted in terms that the claim of exemption in behalf of the mother, made on the 8th August, was allowed by the Board, but that afterwards, and on the 19th it was reconsidered and disallowed. The distinction, therefore, set up to take the case out of the rule admitted in respect to bodies clothed with special and limited judicial powers, has no foundation, either in fact or law.

Without pursuing the case further, our conclusion is:

1. That the relator was, in contemplation of law, in the custody and under the control of the Provost-Marshal, at the time of the service of this writ of *habeas corpus*, and also at the time of the hearing; and

2. That the action of the Board of Enrollment upon the evidence presented in behalf of the mother, on the 8th day of August, exempting the relator, and discharging him from the enrollment, and draft, exhausted its powers; and the subsequent revival of the decision was *coram non judice* and void. The relator is entitled to his discharge from the custody or control of the Provost-Marshal, and to be free from all restraint by him under or by virtue of the authority of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 19, 1863.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Sept. 21—A. M.

The trade of the past week was active in the sales of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise and to a fair average in Domestic Produce for export. Prices on the Corn Exchange show a considerable recovery. The Import entries of Foreign Goods are about the same as the corresponding period last year, but the amount of Goods going into market is larger and the stock in bond on the decrease. The value of Export clearances of Domestic Produce is nearly a million less than the same week last season, accounted for in part by the reduced supplies of old Wheat coming through the canals. The Export of Specie continues on a moderate scale. There is a considerable accumulation, however, in the Sub-Treasury for Customs, and this demand and the unfavorable army rumors at the close of the week advanced the price of Gold to 134⅞ ₩ cent. The market for Money has become very steady again, and under the comparative ease which it now manifests there is a rapid revival of speculation on the Stock Exchange in the Railway Shares. The following table shows the advance of the week, which is pretty general throughout the list, though strongest on the New-York Roads:

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	130@134⅞
U. S. 6 ₩ cents. 1881	107@108[illegible]
New-York Central	12[illegible]@13[illegible]
New-York and Erie	10[illegible]@10[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	1[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	11[illegible]@1[illegible]
Toledo	11[illegible]@11[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Hudson River	1[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Harlem Common	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]
Chicago and North Western	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]

The price of Gold Coin, which showed much firmness on Friday afternoon, further advanced, on Saturday, to 134 ₩ cent. at the Stock Exchange Board, and subsequently on the Street to 135 ₩ cent., the highest point since the second week in July. The additional rise on the Street was owing to rumors of adverse Army news. The Custom-house demand has been active all through the week, but the Export movement is again very moderate ($536,000 for the week,) the ruling of Exchange not keeping pace with the rise in Gold. Bills on London are nominally (since the sailing of the steamers in the forenoon) 147 ₩ 148 @ cent. Money is easy to the Brokers, and the rate is more generally 6 than 7 ₩ cent. The Banks hold $30,480,000 in United States legal tender Currency, after paying into the Treasury on Friday $[illegible].

The Railway speculation was again excited on Saturday, for the leading New-York roads, Central and Erie. Of these the sales at the regular Morning Board, (the only session on Saturday,) were over 20,000 shares, and the price of Central rose 1 ₩ cent. additional after the adjournment. The other New-York roads and the Western shares were fairly supported, though showing less buoyancy than New-York Central or Erie. On the Street, at 5 o'clock, the following rates were made in comparison with Friday afternoon. The unfavorable state of the weather somewhat repressed the ordinary afternoon excitement on William-street:

[illegible]

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares, without bringing out sellers:

New-York	120	Ocean	90
Manhattan	141	Am. Exchange	105
Merchants'	109	Chatham	95
Mechanics'	115	Bank of N. America	104
Union	112	Hanover	98½
America	122	Irving	93½
City	130	Metropolitan	114
Phenix	110	Corn Exchange	107
North River	100	Continental	97
Tradesmen's	106	Nassau	105
National	110	Imp. and Traders'	105
Merchants' Exch'e	90	Park	126
State of New-York	104½		

The Railway Mortgages were bid for as follows:

[illegible]

We learn that Mr. JOHN P. YELVERTON, the Cashier of the Bank of North America, was on Saturday unanimously elected President of the Bank in place of Mr. SEYMOUR, deceased. Mr. J. A. BEARDSLEY, First Teller, was appointed acting Cashier.

The Chicago and Rock Island Board of Directors have declared a half yearly dividend of three per cent., payable 10th October.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,249,206 66, including for Customs, $189,000; Payments, $1,344,462 93; Balance, $24,769,962 85.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,897,344 against $4,163,643 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,112,397, against $4,057,831 same week in 1862. The Export of Specie is $536,000, against $519,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,511,000.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, for eight months of the calendar year 1863, which we published a few days since, made the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1863—exclusive of $1,150,000 Foreign Specie—amount to

	$121,239,000
Add three weeks in September	11,405,029
Total since Jan. 1	$132,644,029
Against same time 1862	132,475,349
Increased importation	$168,679

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1863	$118,285,000
Add three weeks in September	8,[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1	$127,072,324
Against same time 1862	100,[illegible]
Increased Export 1863	$2[illegible]

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1863, were

	$[illegible]
Add since Sept. 1	1,[illegible]
Total since Jan. 1	$[illegible]
Against same time 1862	[illegible]
Decreased Specie Export 1863	$11,[illegible]

We have received a pamphlet copy of the third annual report of the reorganized Marietta and Cincinnati Railway Company to June 30, 1863. The difficulties which the Company have encountered in placing their work on a thoroughly independent and paying basis seem to have been almost as great as the financial embarrassments of the original corporators. These have grown out of the want of a terminus of their own in Cincinnati, in place of connecting 20 or 25 miles east of the city with the Little Miami Road, and the frequent interruption of traffic on the Baltimore and Ohio Road and its Northwestern Virginia branch with which the Marietta line for its through traffic, should steadily connect at Parkersburgh. These troubles, however, are not lasting or insuperable, and the means have been provided and are now being applied to overcome the first-named drawback. The other will cease with the complete restoration of quiet in Western Virginia.

The mortgages and other debt of the original Company were capitalized into Preference and Common Stock; leaving the property free of floating debt, and with no other mortgage than the one of recent creation for the immediate extension of the line into Cincinnati, and prospectively for the extension of the Marietta section up to Wheeling, with a view to a connexion with the Pennsylvania Roads. The Company now operate 203 miles of road, represented as follows:

First Preferred Shares	$5,105,[illegible]
Second Preferred Shares	3,4[illegible]
Common Shares	1,850,000
Total	$10,3[illegible]
New liabilities, first mortgage, &c.	447,[illegible]
Profits applied to construction	3[illegible]
Total present cost	$11,1[illegible]

The President concludes his report as follows:

"A safe estimate of ultimate results from both local and through sources can only be made by a careful comparison of this with other lines similarly located which have been tested, sufficient time having elapsed to develop their capacity for profitable business. The Little Miami and Hamilton and Dayton lines afford good illustrations of the capacity of railroads situated similarly with our own for through business. The earnings of the Little Miami for the year ending Nov. 30, 1862, were $1,[illegible], or at the rate of $11,[illegible] per mile. The Hamilton and Dayton earned for the year ending March 31, 1863, $877,[illegible], being at the rate of $14,[illegible] ₩ mile. With a line perfected and connected as proposed, it may fairly be claimed that the main stem of this road will reach gross earnings to the amount of $10,000 per mile. This would yield $2,030,000, and give a net result of $1,015,000, thus paying interest on mortgage debt and dividends of more than six per cent. on its entire stock capital. The Company now own and have in successful operation two hundred and three miles of railway, with its ample equipment, at a cost of eleven million one hundred and sixty-four thousand *eight hundred and twenty dollars, entirely free from floating debt*, and almost entirely represented by a share capital; it forms part of the great chain of railway running from Baltimore and Washington City directly west through Parkersburgh, Marietta, Cincinnati and St. Louis, to the western limits of population, and is now part of a direct line, in full operation, more than a thousand miles in length, and not varying in its entire distance more than a degree from the same parallel of latitude."

The receipts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for the month of August were:

1863	$4[illegible]
1862	36,495 16
Increase	$4,152 69

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 69 bbls. Ashes, 9,462 bbls. Flour, 194 bags Corn Meal, 114,407 bushels Wheat, 204,453 bushels Corn, 1,043 bushels Oats, 456 bushels Barley, 6,800 bushels Malt, 358 pkgs. Provisions, and 509 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were confined to small lots, including Pots at $7@$7 12½, and Pearls at $8 [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 654 bbls., including 579 bbls. Pots, and 75 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, [illegible] bags [illegible], 300 bags Ceylon at 32c.; 150 bags Rio, part at 30½c.; and [illegible].

COTTON—Is in good demand at rising prices. Middlings, [illegible]. [illegible] our last, [illegible] bales.

FISH—All kinds have been more sought after at buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at from $5 25@$6 50 ₩ cwt. No. 1. Mackerel chiefly at $14 50@$15 50; No. 2, at $1[illegible]; and No. 3, at $[illegible] ₩ bbl. Pickled Salmon at $[illegible] ₩ tierce; Pickled Herring at $3 75@$5 87½ ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring at 32½c.@35c. for No. 1, and [illegible] ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour had been more eagerly sought after to-day, by shippers and home buyers, and prices have advanced 10c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last, 25,600 bbls., including Unsound, at $4 25@$4 [illegible]; Superfine State and Western, at $4 35@$4 95; poor to choice extra State, at $5 00@$5 75; shipping [illegible] $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 45@$5 75 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 35	@$4 95
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	5 [illegible]	@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds.	5 45	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 80	@ 7 30
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 30
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is in fair demand, at buoyant rates. Sales, since our last, 2,100 bbls., at $5 35@$6 40 for poor to good superfine; [illegible] for fancy and choice brands, and $8@$8 75 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in fair request, at rising prices. Sales, 1,200 bbls. Extra, at $5 [illegible]@$7 30 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 [illegible]@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls. Corn Meal is scarce and in fair request, at $4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 35 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, mainly for export, and in view of the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, prices have advanced 2c. ₩ bushel, the market closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 187,000 bushels, including new White Western on private terms; old White Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 50; Amber Western at $1 25@$1 35—the latter for choice new; Red Western at $1 20@$1 27½; inferior do. $1 13@$1 20; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 20@$1 26—the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at $1 02½@$1 20; Chicago Spring, 96c.@$1 16, and Amber Kentucky at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand, partly on speculation, at an advance of 2c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported of 225,000 bushels, partly from store, at 76c.@78c., closing at 78c. for sound Mixed Western; 73c.@75½c. for unsound do.; 78c.@[illegible] for Yellow Western and White do. ₩ bushel. Rye rules scarce and quiet, at 94c.@[illegible]c. for old and 92c.@95 for new, according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canada at [illegible]c. @ [illegible]c.; Western at 64c.@71c.; State at 66c.@[illegible]c. ₩ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet, but firm, to-day. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Sept. 16, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "FLOUR—A fair business has been done during the past week, and on the lower grades prices may be quoted 15c.@20c. higher. Freights to New-York by lake and rail 85c. Receipts for week, 6,310 bbls., against 3,926 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation, 370,732 bbls. WHEAT—Early in the week prices ruled quite steady, but with more favorable advices from New-York and Liverpool at the close have advanced 4c.@5c. Sales for week sum up 448,715 bushels. The receipts have continued to increase, and average for week 75,000 bushels per day, against an average of 47,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. The wheat arriving has been freely taken by shippers, thus preventing any accumulation. Stock here quite small. Lake Freights steady at 6c. to Buffalo, and 10½c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring on board at 90c. No. 2 do. at 98c. Receipts for week, 451,933 bushels against 261,350 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week, 433,165 bushels—since opening navigation to Canadian ports, 2,009,[illegible] bushels; to American ports, 5,673,462 bushels. Total, 7,[illegible] bushels—same date last year, 10,958,[illegible] bushels."

HAY—North River Bale is in good request, at 85c. @$1 for new, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, at 20c.@26c. for last year's crop, and 24c.@28c. for new, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales fair during the past week. Prices have favored sellers. The week's receipts comprised only 10,200 hides; the sales, 47,300 hides and 75 bales do., the latter including 9,600 Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ lbs., at 27c.@27½c., cash, usual selection; 3,700 Montevideo, 21@23 lbs. at 27c.@27½c., do., do.; 3,600 do. Kips, 11@14 lbs., at 25c.@26½c., do., do.; 2,300 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 26c., do., do.; 4,000 Cordova, 21 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,300 California, 22 lbs., at 26c., do., do.; 3,000 San Juan, 20 lbs., 23½c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 4,500 Singapore cow, 10 lbs., on private terms; 4,000 Maracaibo, dry salted, 22 lbs., do.; 1,400 Bahia, do., 20 lbs., do.; 1,100 West Indies, do., 24 lbs., do.; 1,000 Sandwich Islands, do., 20 lbs., do.; 50 bales Calcutta cows, to arrive, 9½ lbs., do.; 25 bales Calcutta buffalo, 19 lbs., do.; 2,000 Army Slaughter, 75 lbs., do.; 1,500 Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 10¼c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., at 10½c.@11c., do., do. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 288,700 dry hides, 4,000 wet salted do., and 130 bales East India hides.

IRON—Has been quiet but very firm here. In Philadelphia, sales have been made freely of Foundry Pig Iron, at $34@$35, cash and 4 months, for No. 1; the makers generally being sold up. No. 2 was quoted at $3[illegible]@$[illegible], and No. 3 at $31@$32 ₩ ton. Scotch Pig has been selling, as wanted, at $[illegible]@$[illegible] ₩ ton, cash. For Manufactured Iron the demand was fair, and the market unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern have been in more demand, closing at $1 40 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—The week's business Messrs. WARD and WARDWELL notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry continues active and general, for all descriptions; low priced and heavy leather in especial demand. Sales are considerably in excess of supply. For some grades rates are slightly advanced. Receipts have been mostly confined to Buenos Ayres. Stock in dealers' hands chiefly of this description. *Oak Sole*—We note a lively business for all desirable kinds of oak leather, at full and firm prices. The demand exhausts the supply, and the stock in dealers' hands is only nominal. Week's receipts of sole leather about 57,000 sides."

NAVAL STORES—Have been more sought after, including Spirits Turpentine, which is now quoted up to $2 75@$2 80 ₩ gallon; Rosin, $[illegible]@$[illegible] ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar, $7 50@$9 ₩ bbl.

OILS—The principal kinds have been in demand, and the tendency of prices has been generally in favor of sellers. We quote: Crude Whale at 87c.@91c.; do. Sperm at $1 45@$1 47½; Bleached Winter Whale at 97½c.@$1; Unbleached Sperm, $1 75 @$1 80; Linseed, $1 20@$1 22; No. 1 Lard at 80c. @$1 02½; City Red, 65c.@70c.; Olive at $1 70@$1 75; Crude Petroleum at 25½c.@26½c.; Refined do. at 46c.@47c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request at unchanged quotations. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $13 75@$13 80 for New Mess, $12@$12 25 for Old Mess, and $10 12½@$10 37½ for Prime ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, at 5½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@5¼c. for interior to prime Shoulders ₩ lb. Bacon is in moderate demand at 5½c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. Lard continues in good request at rising prices; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 10½c. @10¾c., the latter an extreme rate for choice, ₩ lb. Beef continues unaltered; sales 215 bbls., at $14@ $15 for Extra Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair request at 18c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State ₩ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 9½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 150 bags East India, at $7 @$7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Goat have been in brisk demand and very firm. Deer have been in light supply and stiffly held; sales limited. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. say: "For Goat the market has ruled extremely active, particularly during the latter part of the week, and sales have been restricted only by the scarcity of stock. Prices on most descriptions have advanced during the week, and at the close have a strong upward tendency, bidding fair to reach the extreme rates current during March and April. We note sales of 40,000 Vera Cruz, 18,400 Cape of Good Hope, 40,000 Curacoa, and 4,500 Chilian, on private terms, but understood to be at full figures; 2,000 Tampico also sold at 60c. from second hands. For Deer there is a fair inquiry, from manufacturers and dealers, at full prices, but the meagre supply in the market prevents sales. We have only to report a sale of 3,000 Central American to arrive, on private terms."

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 2,000 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13¼c.@14½c.; Porto Rico at 12c.@13½c., and Cuba at 10¼c.@12c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 200,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 450 bbls., in lots, at 49½c. @50½c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Has been again very active, this week, particularly low-priced foreign, which manufacturers have purchased freely to meet their immediate wants. Prices of all descriptions are very firm, and tending upward. The week's sales include 150,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, at 60c.@68c.; 45,000 lbs. do. pulled, nearly all Lambs', at 60c.@70c.; 30,000 lbs. California Fleece, at about 45c.; 4,500 lbs. Canadian do., at 65c.; 3,000 bales unwashed and washed Mediterranean, at from 25c.@37c.; 2,000 bales Cape, mostly at from 38c.@45c.; 700 bales Provence, mainly at 40c.@50c.; 1,200 bales Mestizo, part at 28c.@30c.; 250 bales Donskoi, 150 bales Entre Rio, and 450 bales of other foreign, on terms not disclosed.... The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning says: "The sales of domestic for the week comprise 250,000 lbs., at a range of 63c.@75c. for fleece, the outside figure for choice lots, and 60c. @67½c. for the various grades of pulled. In foreign, the sales foot up 3,000 bales Mediterranean, African and South American, principally Cape and Mestizo, at a range of 23c.@33c. for the former, and 23c.@33c. for the latter, which is an improvement. Included are several lots of Canada, at 55c.@65c.; 10,000 lbs. washed African, at 29c., and 15,000 lbs. Mediterranean [illegible]

carpet Wool on private terms." In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 125,000 lbs. medium and fine domestic fleece, at 80c.@75c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, but rates firm, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,400 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. ℔ bushel; 150 tons Heavy Goods at 30s.@32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; and 25,000 bushels Wheat at 6⅞d. ℔ bushel, and 5s. 3d. ℔ quarter, and 120 tons Oil Cake at 20s. ℔ ton. For Bristol, 150 tons Heavy Goods at 25s. ℔ ton. For Galway, 16,000 bushels Grain at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,456 tons, to San Francisco; one, 1,000 tons, to Panama; one, 1,164 tons, to Asspalco, all with coal; a Bremen bark, 341 tons, to Melbourne; a Swedish bark, 383 tons, to Callao, thence from Chincha Islands to Antwerp; a Dutch bark, 419 tons, to Buenos Ayres; a British brig, 177 tons, to Carthagena and Santa Martha; a bark, 321 tons, to New-Orleans, on terms we did not learn; a British ship, 796 tons, to Shanghai, £2,000, if to Hong Kong, £2,800; a bark, 449 tons, from Buctouche to Liverpool, Deals, 92s. 6d.; a ship, 1,470 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Valparaiso, $10, part gold; a Hamburg bark, from Baltimore to Amsterdam, 300 hhds. tobacco, 22s. 6d.; a ship, 1,286 tons, from Trapani to Boston, salt, $1 ℔ hhd.; a British bark, 537 tons, to Melbourne, 40s. ℔ ton weight and measure; a Dutch brig, 374 tons, from Baltimore to Pernambuco, for orders, Flour, &c.; a bark, 284 tons, to Vera Cruz, $3,000; three barks, 234, 168, and 400 tons, to Barbados, 1,800 tons guano, $6 50; a British schooner, 1,800 bbls. to Porto Rico and back, $1,000; a British schooner, 118 tons, to Matamoras and back, privilege Havana, $2,500, half gold, if to Havana, all gold; one, 80 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,300; a British brig, 131 tons, same voyage, $2,000; one, 95 tons, to Jacmel and back, $1,600, all half gold; a British Bark, 250 American tons, to Havana, $3,500; a British brig, 200 tons, to same port, $2,800; one, 177 tons, same, $1,700; one, 118 tons, to Windward, $1,200; one, 212 tons, to Jamaica, 80c. ℔ bbl. (all the above gold,) and back from a Salt Island, 10c.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
Scotia	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Sept. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Sept. 26	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Sept. 30	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 3	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washing'n	Oct. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Oct. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
China	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Oct. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Nov. 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.
St. Patrick	Sept. 4	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	Sept. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Sept. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Sept. 10	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Sept. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Sept. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglo	Sept. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Washing'n	Sept. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Sept. 19	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 3	Liverpool	Boston.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Oct. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 1:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (and Erie Railroad) ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M. 1 and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KENDALL'S

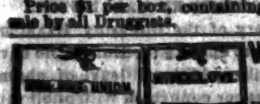
AMBOLINE.

AMBOLINE.

AMBOLINE.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Prevents hair from falling out.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Causes it to grow on bald heads.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Prevents hair turning gray.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Permanently removes dandruff.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Gives hair lustre and beauty.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Prevents nervous headache.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Renders harsh hair soft and glossy.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Is purely vegetable.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
Cures all diseases of the scalp.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE
The best hair-dressing for children.

Prepared only by KENDALL & BANNISTER, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.
Price $1 per box, containing two large bottles. For sale by all Druggists.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, &c., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet-black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

THE PAROCHIAL FUND OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.—Organized under a special act of the Legislature, passed April 15, 1860, to receive and dispense gifts and bequests for the benefit of the Church at large in the diocese, or of individual parishes, in the support of Pastors, the purchase of glebes, and the building of parsonages, and thus to relieve the evil of an inadequate provision for the parish clergy.

TRUSTEES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., *ex officio*; John Jay, John A. Dix, James F. De Peyster, John R. Livingston, Murray Hoffman, John Jacob Astor.

The Diocesan Convention have unanimously approved the scheme, which has been matured with unusual care. Bishop Potter has advised the Diocese, "The plan has my fullest sanction," and has invited the attention of wealthy laymen to the security it affords to those seeking to benefit the Church by gift or devise of moneys and lands.

All remittances of Church collections and other moneys may be made by mail to JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, Esq., Treasurer Parochial Fund, Bank of Savings, Bleecker-st., New-York.

And all other communications to the Board of Trustees or agent, to Rev. SYLVANUS REED, General Agent, Office Parochial Fund, St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., New-York.

OFFICE PAROCHIAL FUND, NEW-YORK, August, 1863.

SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—This Society will hold its Nineteenth Annual Fair on Riverdale-av., village of Yonkers, on the 23d, 24th and 25th days of September inst. In addition to a very liberal list of county premiums, it offers special premiums on horses and agricultural implements, open to all competitors. The grounds are spacious, with an excellent half-mile track and ample accommodation for stock; and everything will be done to conduce to the comfort of visitors and the success of the exhibition.
SIMEON LELAND, President.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9,
No. 495 BROADWAY.
This is the best and cheapest Machine
FOR TAILORS' USE
Ever produced. Price, $65.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 135 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that she will open on THURSDAY next, Sept. 24, an unusually rich and elegant selection of imported French millinery, of the latest modes, and comprising every novelty of the season.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF FALL AND Winter Paris MILLINERY will take place on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1863, at Mrs. SIMMONS', No. 637 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

MR. GEORGE BLAKE WILL PLEASE call on Mr. JOHN DULMAGE, of London, C. W., in regard to a letter about boxes and trunk shipped to him from California, by William Stanton, at Lovejoy's Hotel.

DRY GOODS

LINENS.
THE ATTENTION OF
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS
is invited to our
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK
OF SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
TABLE CLOTHS
and TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, &c.
ALL AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
WHITE, COLORED AND PLAID
FLANNELS,
ALSO,
BLANKETS OF EVERY SIZE AND QUALITY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 21st,
1,200 PIECES PLAID AND STRIPED
CAMBRIC MUSLINS AND BRILLANTES,
AT 20 PER CENT. LESS
THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS
FOR LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We are constantly receiving,
By every steamer,
Entirely new Stuffs in
SILK, WOOL, AND WORSTED,
For Parlor,
Dining Room,
Library,
and Chamber,
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS,
In very elegant and new materials,
From high cost to low.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
RETAIL.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway,
Are constantly receiving their
NEW FALL STOCK OF
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE-COVERS,
SELLING
AT LOW PRICES.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21,
WE WILL OFFER A SPLENDID STOCK OF
FRENCH MERINOS AND EMPRESS CLOTH,
POPELINES A SOIE, CASHMERES,
PLAIDS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CREPE AND TUBON
AND CLOTHS,
in all the fashionable colors and styles.
Also,
500 PIECES OF AMERICAN DELAINES,
best quality, at 25c. per yard.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS AND DEBAGES
(double fold) from Auction, only 30c. per yard.
Also,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS
GOODS, &c., &c.
Also,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
NEW STYLES BALMORAL SKIRTS,
at $1, $1 25, $1 50 and upward.
Also,
200 dozen LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
very slightly damaged, at 6c., 8c. and 10c. each.
Bargains receiving daily from Auction and Private Sales.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
CONTINUATION OF OUR
GREAT SALE OF
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
A REDUCTION OF
25 PER CENT. ON ALL QUALITIES.
BRILLIANT LUSTRE GROS DE RHINE SILKS,
6s. 6d. per yard.
BRILLIANT LUSTRE GROS DE RHINE SILKS,
EXTRA HEAVY, at $1 per yard.
PARIS TAFFETA SILKS, at $1 12½, worth $1 50.
LYONS TAFFETAS, at $1 25, worth $1 75.
We invite SPECIAL ATTENTION to our present stock, the prices of which ladies will find nearly as low as they have been offered in several years.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 BOWERY.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
We will open, on Monday, Sept. 21,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS AND VIENNA BROCHE LONG AND
SQUARE SHAWLS,
PARIS, VIENNA AND SCOTCH STRIPE BROCHE
SHAWLS,
All Wool Long and Square Plaid Shawls; also
A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS, MOURNING SHAWLS,
all of which will be offered at the very lowest market prices for cash, at wholesale and retail.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT STRANG & ADRIANCE'S,
No. 385 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
will offer at RETAIL,
On MONDAY, Sept. 21,
a large assortment of
RICH BLACK SILKS,
FANCY, PLAID and PLAIN SILKS,
just received by the latest steamers, which will be offered at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ALSO,
MERINOS, ALPACAS and EMPRESS CLOTHS,
in great variety.
VICTORIA LUSTRES,
in all the new shades.
ALSO,
5-4 PARIS POPLINS and 6-4 CLOTH PLAIDS.
New and beautiful fabrics for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
SHAWLS and CLOAKS
of every description.
ALSO,
a complete assortment of
MOURNING GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 385 BROADWAY,
will open on MONDAY,
AT RETAIL,
a full assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of
LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS, DAMASKS,
TOWELS, LINEN SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELING,
COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS,
OF THE
FIRST MANUFACTURES
AND
CHEAPEST PRICES.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 385 BROADWAY,
Between Leonard and Franklin sts.,
having opened a new Cloth Department, invite attention to their extensive assortment,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &c.
AT RETAIL.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
A
FINE ASSORTMENT OPENING
OF
BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS,
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE AND FRENCH LACES,
POINT AND VAL. LACE COLLARS AND SETS,
AND
Every article in LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
At greatly reduced prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 429 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.
WHITE,
BUFF,
GREEN
and BLUE HOLLAND,
GOLD
and FRESCOED SHADES,
BRAY'S,
PUTNAM'S,
BAILEY'S
and JUDD'S
PATENT FIXTURES,
at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S,
Window Shade Manufacturers,
No. 359 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY, all kinds of Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Night Gowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Undergarments, Suted Handkerchiefs, &c.; initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings. Laces done up like new.

DRY GOODS.

MEDIUM AND HEAVY
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
MERINO AND COTTON HALF HOSE.
FRENCH FLANNEL ARMY SHIRTS.
NEW STYLES NECK-TIES AND SCARFS.
SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4,
of all the popular brands.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG AND
SQUARE SHAWLS.
The largest and choicest assortment
ever offered in this City.
Prices from $50 to $2,500 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

FRENCH BREAKFAST SETS.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
RICH FRENCH COLLARS AND CUFFS, &c., &c.,
at very attractive prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
OPENING FALL GOODS.
50 cartons, new shades,
BONNET RIBBONS!!
All shades Bonnet Velvets and Silks!
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons!
Full line of rich French
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS!!
Full line of plain hemstitched and embroidered
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS!!
cheapest lot in the City.
Full line of thread, real and imitation Valenciennes
LACES!!
Full line of cambric and muslin
EMBROIDERIES!!
Best quality ladies', misses' and gents'
Silk, Lisle, Cotton and Wool
GLOVES AND HOSIERY!!
Full line ladies', misses' and gents'
UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS!!
LADIES' MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING, CORSETS, &c.
All qualities of Linens, Napkins, Toweling and
TABLE DAMASKS!!
Cambrics, Swiss and Nainsook Muslins, Tarletan, Canton, Bonnet Shaker and Opera
FLANNELS!!
Ladies' and Misses'
BALMORAL SKIRTS!!
Ladies' Imported Leather Bags, Hair-Nets and Rolls, Perfumery, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.
N. B.—BEST KID GLOVES IN THE CITY AT $1 A PAIR.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, Sept. 21,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
CURTAIN LACES,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND CURTAIN MUSLINS.
All the new styles of
FALL EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' SILK SCARFS,
FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
and many novelties in French Lace Goods and Embroideries of our own importation.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
two doors below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FELT BLOOMERS AND BONNETS!
FELT BLOOMERS BY THE CASE.
FELT BLOOMERS BY THE DOZEN.
FELT BLOOMERS BY THE SINGLE.
STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS by the case, dozen or single one.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.
Also,
FULL LINES OF OSTRICH FEATHERS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
JUST RECEIVED.
Best Brands in SILK RIBBON VELVETS below regular prices.
We sell the Very Best FLUTED RIBBONS at 20 cents per yard, every conceivable shade and mixture.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department, 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
You will find the cheapest Lines of RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, MILLINERY, LACES, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and BLOOMERS in this City, from Friday and Saturday's sales.
We Cut Lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town Jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW BONNET RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
12, 18, 25, 31, 38 and 44 cents—all New Styles.
FROM AUCTION.
BLACK and COLORED SILK BONNET VELVETS,
$1 50 per yard and upwards. Bargains.
FROM AUCTION.
Desirable Shades in BONNET SILKS, at 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard.
FROM AUCTION.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, BANDS and NEEDLE-WORKED EDGINGS. Cheap.
Genuine KID GLOVES, 75c., $1 and $1 25 pair. Bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
25 CENTS PER POUND.
25 CENTS PER POUND.
It is used in the best Hotels, Restaurants and private families, and pronounced to be fully equal in strength and richness of flavor to the best
OLD JAVA COFFEE.
Put up in one pound tinfoil packages, 30 and 60 lbs. in a case.
WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Flavored Coffee, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
For sale by Grocers generally.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14.
The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.
There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:
Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JAMES H. PLACE, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 40 6th-av.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 (between 41st and 42d sts.) 5th-av., New-York.
Will enter its ninety-eighth academic term Wednesday, Sept. 9.
The Institute embraces three departments: the preparatory, academic and collegiate.
The Post Graduate Course will commence the 15th of October, and continue through a session of thirty weeks.
For further information apply at the Institute, or address
H. M. PIERCE, President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 260 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS REES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 29 State-st., Brooklyn, will open MONDAY, Sept. 14.
A thorough English education will be combined with a practical knowledge of the French language, which will be spoken in the school. The French department will be under the special care of a Parisian lady.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

HAWTHORNE HOUSE.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies, Grand-st., Staten Island, near the old Quarantine Landing, directed by Miss PICKERSGILL, opens Sept. 22. A Kinder Garten for children under 10 years.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 29 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS AIKENS' SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.
The Fall term commences Sept. 16.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S
French and English School for Young Ladies will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S
School for Young Ladies, removed to 140 East 13th-st., will reopen Sept. 17.

MISS E. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 (late No. 11) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 244 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

SEWARD FEMALE INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, Orange Co., N. Y.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.—Winter term of five months will commence Oct. 15. Board, tuition in English and French, $150 per year. The Principal, Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, will be at Dr. Pardee's, No. 2 West 16th-st., the 23d, 24th and 25th of September. Circulars can be obtained at S. S. Pardee's, No. 369 Broadway, and of Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 3 West Thirty-seventh-st., second door from the Fifth-av., will reopen Sept. 16. The Misses BUCKNALL are assisted by Professors of eminent ability. In the Primary Department little girls are carefully instructed in the preparatory studies.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than thirty professors and teachers.
For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 158th-st. and Kings Bridge road. French is the language of the school. Spanish, German, English branches, commercial studies, classics, higher mathematics; preparatory course to college and West Point. Reopens Sept. 7. Circulars at No. 31 Cedar-st. and No. 913 Broadway. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECeives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by able teachers. References—Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Mr. ..., and Rev. ..., Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

JAMES D. CLARK'S (LATE CLARK & BROWNELL'S) Classical and English School, No. 138 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared for college or for business. Circulars may be obtained and the Principal seen upon the premises during business hours. JAMES D. CLARK, A. M.,
Late Senior Partner in firm of Clark & Brownell.

DR. T. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S School, No. 920 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern, No. 763, and at the Institution.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Circulars at the school, at Lockwood's, No. 411 and Crowen's, No. 543 Broadway, or at the residence of the Principal, No. 224 16th-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Monday, Oct. 5. For circulars, apply to W. J. DAVIS, No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, or the Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE, at the Seminary. N. B. Pupils will be received during the vacation, if desired.

FAIRFIELD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS, Easton, Conn. English, classical and military. HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal. Commences Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN will reopen at No. 1,248 Broadway, Sept. 22. Until then Miss RUSSEL will be at the school-rooms, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., every day.

MISS STONE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 23 East 15th-st., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15. Number of day scholars limited to thirty, of boarders to six.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 5th-av. cars pass the school.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 30 Varick-st., Hudson Square, (St. John's Park,) will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Misses, Sept. 21, No. 174 West 23d-st.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her French and English school on MONDAY, Sept. 21, at No. 294 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. JNO. W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 52 West 16th-st., will reopen Oct. 1. For particulars address MRS. BLIGH, Newport, R. I.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN AT No. 1,214 Broadway, two doors below 30th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 14. RICHARD P. JENKS.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, at White Plains, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 142 West 20th-st., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 412 4th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS PERINE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies will reopen at No. 34 East 18th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English school reopens Sept. 14, at No. 15 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 224 16th-st., will be reopened Sept. 14.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will reopen 17th September, at 48 East 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, NOS. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison Park, reopens Sept. 21. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. American pupils obliged to learn and speak French without any interruption in their other studies. Prospectus to be had, containing the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past eight years. There is a Primary Department.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 23. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,
Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 19th October next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., now of Newport, R. I.
The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees for the superior education of their own daughters, and not for pecuniary gains, offers more than ordinary guarantees that the patronage of the establishment will be turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.
The buildings of the Institute are on spacious and elevated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern improvements which can add to the health and comfort of the occupants. The schoolrooms, dormitories, &c., are large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by gas. The location is picturesque, salubrious, and retired; distance from New-York City 14 miles, or half an hour's ride from 30th-st. Station of the Hudson River Railroad.
REFERENCE BY PERMISSION TO
Rt. Rev. H. Potter, D.D., LL.D., New-York.
Rt. Rev. T. M. Clark, D.D., Rhode Island.
Rt. Rev. Geo. Burgess, D.D., Maine.
Rt. Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut.
Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New-York.
Rev. A. B. Carter, D.D., Yonkers, N. Y.
Rev. D. B. Brewer, Yonkers, N. Y.
Further references, circulars, &c., by application to D. F. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 82 Park-place, New-York; S. D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or further particulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING
AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 16th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New-York via Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, at 7 and 9 A. M. Visitors can see the School now in full operation. Dress Parade every WEDNESDAY, P. M. Catalogues, &c., at No. 27 Park-place. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen September 22.
Rev. Dr. Leonard's class for young ladies will commence with the opening of school.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars No. 30 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 219 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, opens its Twenty-first Academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1863.
College business and modern language course for male pupils of all ages, (day and boarding.) Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing GEO. W. CLARKE, the Principal, No. 219 4th-st.
Students for the Naval Academy, West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Also, tuition at reduced prices, and all charged only from the time of entering.
ADVANCED STUDENTS are admitted to the POST-GRADUATE Course. The Debating Society of Seniors hold semi-monthly sessions during Fall and Winter at the Institute. The Little Juniors, from six to ten years old, are under the special supervision and care of the Principal, whilst Washington-square furnishes delightful recreation for all. The catalogue (to be had on application) contains as REFERENCES the names of one hundred and fifty well-known clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants and citizens, who are the present patrons of the Institute. The following are a portion of them:

REVERENDS.

J. P. W. Sloane.	A. D. Gillette, D.D.	Jas. Porter, D. D.
I. S. Kalloch.	E. P. Wilde.	S. M. Isaacs.

EDUCATORS.

Welcome R. Beebe.	Jas. Wadsworth.	F. A. Conkling.
Wm. H. Vermilye.	Jos. W. Fabens.	L. L. Lombard.

PHYSICIANS.

S. T. Hubbard.	Geo. Gourlay.	Sam'l D. Brooks.
Fred'k Humphreys.		

LAWYERS.

D. A. Baldwin.	Quintin McAdam.	Nich's Quackenbos.

WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.

John A. Atkin.	Henry Dean.	Jas. Hartley.
Benedict Barnard.	Cornelius Dewitt.	B. H. Howell.
Benj. E. Brewster.	Claus Doscher.	John B. Hillyer.
Geo. W. Brainerd.	H. B. Dunham.	Chas. G. Hook.
N. A. Boynton.	E. B. Dunignac.	Aug. Hyzard.
O. D. Case.	Alexander Edson.	Wm. Humphreys.
J. C. Cary.	David M. Earle.	George Jones.
G. B. Carpenter.	Jas. H. Elmore.	O. P. Jackson.
Wm. H. Cheetham.	Joseph Putnam.	Walling Kip.
J. T. Conover.	William Greig.	Jacob Lambert.
W. K. Cornwell.	Christy Gwyer.	E. O. Lamson.
B. V. Yates.	Cyrus E. Hammond.	J. P. Lazarus.
Jno. A. Currier.	P. S. Halstead.	D. J. Marrener.
Ed. H. Mitchell.	D. Quackenbush.	Joseph Staples.
James Miller.	Josiah Richards.	Jno. B. Thompson.
David H. Mounts.	Peter Richards.	Jos. W. Tilford.
F. H. M. Newcombe.	T. L. Rushmore.	Jno. L. Turnure.
Geo. P. Nesbitt.	Daniel L. Starr.	Richard Turnure.
Jas. H. Noe.	Andrew J. Smith.	Jas. W. Valentine.
Isaac Odell.	Francis F. Sage.	Isaac S. Valentine.
John Olendorf.	Gardner A. Sage.	Sam. Van Buren.
Francis Patterson.	Nelson Sherwood.	Lewis H. Watts.
William Pattison.	Daniel Sloan.	Edwin Wayte.
Geo. P. Putnam.	G. H. Smith.	J. T. Wilson.
F. J. Pfefferle.	H. M. Smith.	J. C. Withington.
A. F. Pearse.	Ferdinand Stagg.	R. F. Mather, &c.

A member of the Junior Class of Columbia College, who had never before studied Latin or Greek in the least, made all his preparation in those languages in ONE YEAR at this Institute, and was admitted to the Freshman Class of that College upon regular and thorough examination.
This Institute permits students to advance from one class to another as fast as their progress will warrant. Valuable improvements in the school-rooms have been made during the vacation for the comfort and convenience of the pupils.
Pupils from Orange, N. J., Jersey City, Hoboken, Brooklyn, Jamaica, L. I., New-Rochelle, Irvington, as well as from all parts of New-York City, come daily to this Institute.
Parents are invited to visit the school, now in session, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; or apply morning or evening to the Rector, who resides in the school building, No. 219 4th-st.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 20 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

MR. CHARLES O. MORRIS, M. A., LATE Rector of Trinity School and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and first-class man, conducts a school for boys at No. 33½ West 22d-st., northeast corner of Broadway. For circulars or a personal interview address as above.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 543, and Price's, No. 894 Broadway.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN their French and English school for young ladies and children at their residence, No. 41 West 19th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. References to parents whose daughters have been several years in the school.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING school for boys, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the City by Harlem Railroad. Military, classical and commercial. Pupils received at any time. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J.—The Fall term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 7.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)—Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railroad. Commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. F. A. ANDREU.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies, No. 266 West 20th-st., is now open.

CHILD'S DRAWING CLASS—BY MISS BLACKWELL, No. 1,134 Broadway, opens Sept. 16. Terms $5.

WM. FORREST'S CLASS (OF TEN) will be resumed, at No. 247 West 22d-st., on Monday next.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y., FOR BOYS.—Terms, $160 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR boys, at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

MISS MEEKER'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 23 West 40th-st.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL WILL reopen Sept. 16, at No. 167 West 47th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MR. WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 15th-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th of September inst. The French language will receive especial attention from a resident teacher from Paris.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
No. 72 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST., corner 6th-ave. Now in its 44th year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 7, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school the past year: Rev. Drs. Hatfield and Beach, Rev. E. K. Rankin, Rev. C. K. Imbrie and Judge Fink, of Jersey City; Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Dr. H. W. B. Woodhull, George Manley, Esq., James Marsh, Esq., Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Peter S. Hoe, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 936 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., opening Sept. 14, receives a limited number of pupils under the direct training of the Principal. Last year, all the pupils of the previous year, still attending school, returned, and every seat was filled. Refers to the following patrons of the past year:

H. M. Alexander.	Geo. Deforest.	Prof. S. F. B. Morse.
J. Auchincloss.	Edmund Dwight.	R. A. Mott.
Wm. A. Butler.	Parker Handy.	D. S. Schenk.
A. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	Rob. Schell.
W. E. Case.	Thos. Lebouttillier.	A. H. Trowbridge.
J. M. Cooper.	L. Lockwood.	J. C. Tucker.

REMOVAL.
The lecture and recitation rooms of
THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL
are removed to EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For light, space and ventilation, as well as for beauty and convenience of arrangement, the accommodations are unequaled. The department of French is under the personal direction of Mr. A. BERNARD. The Classical and Scientific departments are, as hitherto, under the charge of Mr. REDFIELD. The Primary department is under the careful supervision of both of the principals. The Boarding department remains at Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway. The Fall term commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.
The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
LOCATED ON THE HUDSON, 30 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
CATALOGUES AT CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, No. 530 BROADWAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New-York.

MISS YOUNG'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,
No. 25 East 15th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1863.
Circulars may be obtained at Burnton's bookstore, No. 40 6th-av.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, ROSEVILLE-AV., Newark, N. J., will open Oct. 5, 1863. This institution is beautifully located in a large grove in the suburbs of Newark, N. J.; the building is modern and spacious with every facility as a first-class seminary. Boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college. (In connection is a female department.) The Principal, with a successful experience of 15 years, and an able corps of Professors and Teachers, feels confident of success. This school is equal to the best institution charging $300 and $400 a year. Cakes and board. Terms, $150 per annum; $80 for eleven weeks. Address R. L. TYNG, LL. D., Vice-Principal, Newark Post-office, New-Jersey.

MATHEMATICS, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, NATURAL HISTORY, AND HIGHER ENGLISH.—A young man, late First Assistant in a classical academy, recommended as a "qualified, capable, efficient and successful teacher," desires an engagement for about one hour each day, in some private family or first-class institution; unexceptionable references given; salary moderate. Address Y. Y., Station F, New-York.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Sixth Annual Term of this Institution commences at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues containing full information can be obtained on application at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—NO. 167 MADISON-AV., New-York, reopens Sept. 17. This eminently French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children offers all the advantages of Parisian education. Most able corps of instructors in English Department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD,
Née de Rochefermoy.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Twenty years established; mercantile penmanship, double-entry book-keeping, and arithmetic thoroughly taught; a good handwriting guaranteed to all in ten lessons; instruction private, if desired. Separate rooms for ladies.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, N. J. Fifty minutes from New-York City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Fall term commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER, }
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS CAN have private lessons at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, and learn more of business affairs in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools. They will become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DAY and family school and kindergarten, No. 79 East 15th-st. MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and increased facilities for education, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. J. V. DE BEBIAN'S ENGLISH AND French Institute for young ladies will reopen at No. 241 West 23d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS OR SCHOOLS, positions or pupils, are invited to apply to the National Teachers' Institute, No. 713 Broadway. Teachers wanted and Educational Correspondents throughout the country. Salaries $100 to $500. Salaries $150 to $2,000.
RICE & ANDREWS, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN an academy or high school to teach the classics, mathematics and French, or any of the branches usually pursued in the regular college course, by a young man, who is a graduate of Union College, and now a member of a theological seminary. The best of references given as to character and ability. Address C. A. H., Box No. 429 Auburn, N. Y. Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE lady from Paris, a graduate of one of the best French seminaries, wishes board in a respectable family in New-York, where instruction on the piano and in the French language would be received as an equivalent. Address A. H., Box No. 700 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED AND successful teacher, of several years' experience, who graduated at a New-England college, desires a situation. Address C. T., Box No. 1,442 Post-office, New-York.

A VOCAL MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED, in a female seminary in this State, a teacher of vocal music (lady preferred;) must be competent. Apply at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, on Monday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY, A NATIVE of Saxony, wishes a situation in a family or school, to teach music (instrumental and vocal) and the German language. Address M. K., Box No. 156 Times Office, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—For sale, for want of use, the whole establishment of a Foreign Minister, consisting of a pair of black stylish horses, 6 and 7 years old; one coupé and one Victoria, Paris built, and a London phaeton; besides, one double and one single harness and four blankets. To be seen from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., at George Morell's livery stable, 19th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

FINE PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE.—Morgan stock, about 15½ hands, perfectly sound and kind, beautifully formed, long tails, with high life and fine action, good travelers, with great bottom and endurance. In use of a gentleman and his family, and not sold for any fault. Inquire of WM. H. BARBOUR, Office Etna Insurance Co., No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 16½ HANDS high, suitable for a coupé; eight years old; sound, kind and stylish; also a rockaway coupé; will be sold separately or together. The owner is going to Europe. Can be seen at the Livery stables, Nos. 24 and 26 East 13th-st., one door from University-place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD SECOND-HAND rockaway coach. Price $200. Can be seen at WOOD BROTHERS' workshops, No. 595 Broadway.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 19TH INST., A PARROT. The finder, by returning it to No. 17 West 22d-st., will receive $5 reward.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fair of the American Institute.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sioux and Winnebago Indians and Squaws—Dramatic Performances, Ghost, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

BIELO'S GARDEN—Otello.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

IRVING HALL—Fallon's Spectroscope.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Brequin Arabs.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Beauty and the Beast.

DODWORTH'S HALL—(No. 806 Broadway)—Spanish Readings and Concerts.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

FOR SALE.—A Times route in Brooklyn for sale. Inquire of Subscription Clerk at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, at Crawford Springs, Ga., we have a dispatch, dated on Saturday night, giving an account of a desperate fight which had raged that day between the rebels under Johnston, Polk, Hill and Longstreet, and a part of Gen. Rosecrans' army, under Gens. Thomas, McCook, Crittenden and Van Cleve. The attack was made by the enemy, who threw a very heavy force against the corps of Gen. Thomas, forming the left wing of our army, and at the same time opened fire as a feint upon our right. The aim of the rebel commander was to get between Gen. Rosecrans and Chattanooga, but his plan was quickly developed, and after seven hours' hard fighting, in which the advantage alternated with the opposing forces, the enemy was finally repulsed, and our lines reestablished as before the engagement. The fighting was entirely by the infantry, as the character of the country was such that artillery could not be effectively used. Our casualties in wounded were heavy, but exceedingly few in killed. We had no general officers injured. A dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans to the General-in-Chief states that the battle would probably be resumed yesterday.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, we have particulars of an expedition under Gen. Franklin to the mouth of the Sabine River, Texas, which has proved unsuccessful. On arriving at the place designed for the landing of the troops, outside the enemy's fortifications, it was found impossible to disembark owing to the marshy nature of the ground and excessively shallow water. Upon the gunboats *Clifton*, *Sachem* and *Arizona*, therefore, devolved the whole task of attacking the batteries, and they came gallantly up to the work. The bombardment continued some time, gradually increasing in briskness, until the vessels got within point-blank range of the forts, when the enemy suddenly opened a terrific fire, in which they were aided by a fleet of three cotton-clad steamers and a schooner further up the river. At first the fire from our gunboats was more accurate than that of the enemy, and we seemed clearly to be getting the advantage, but unfortunately the *Sachem* grounded broadside to the rebel fleet, and very soon she was riddled and left an utter wreck. The *Arizona's* greater draft of water would not admit of her nearer approach to the batteries, and the *Clifton* was compelled to essay the task of silencing them unaided. In the gallant attempt she also struck hard on the bottom and was not long before meeting a fate similar to the *Sachem's*. Capt. Crocker, her commander, made an heroic effort to save his vessel, but seeing the matter hopeless, he loaded his after gun with a 9-inch solid shot and fired it through the centre of the ship, crashing the machinery in pieces and effectually destroying the vessel. The *Arizona* was then forced reluctantly to withdraw, unable to cope singly with the enemy. Besides the vessels' crews we lost as prisoners 90 soldiers who were acting as sharpshooters. The numbers killed and wounded are not very large.

We have one day's later advices from Charleston by the arrival of the steamship *McClellan*. Gen. Gillmore is still sedulously engaged in mounting heavy guns at Fort Wagner and Cummings Point to bombard the city. The fire from the rebel works on James Island had proved somewhat annoying to the working parties, but casualties were few. The *Columbia* brought 109 rebel prisoners taken at Fort Wagner.

The intelligence received from all our armies that the rebel military organizations are losing heavily from desertions is fully confirmed by rebel newspapers, as well as by the orders of their Generals and proclamations from Jeff. Davis and the Governors of the States in insurrection. There is scarcely a rebel paper to which there are not many references to this subject, the importance of which they cannot dispute. Whenever our armies are confronted by rebels, there is a constant stream of deserters coming in, and all tell the same story. They have endured insufferable hardships, and believe the cause in which they have been fighting is hopeless. The rebels west of the Mississippi, maintaining only a stealthy communication with the heads of the rebellion, are most demoralized, and seem to have only vitality enough to run.

It is reported that the rebel Major-Gen. Marsh Walker was mortally wounded on Sunday the 6th inst., in a duel with the rebel Gen. Marmaduke at Bayou Metaire. The difficulty was occasioned by Marmaduke's jealousy of Walker, who had recently been promoted from the subordinate to the ranking General.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port Saturday afternoon of the steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool Sept. 5 and Queenstown Sept. 7, we have Cork papers to the 7th inst.—two days later. The news is not important. The question of the recognition of the rebels by France was still a topic of newspaper discussion, and the victualling of the *Florida* at Brest was considered a still more explicit declaration of Napoleon's intentions in this regard than the late pamphlet on "France, Mexico and the Confederate States." The deputation from Mexico to offer the crown to the Archduke Maximilian had arrived, and it was considered positive that he would accept it. The insurgents in Poland on the 3d inst. drove 300 Russian troops across the Gallician frontier. Consols, after official hours, closed at 93⅛ to 93⅜.

GENERAL NEWS.

Saturday, the fourth day of the Swiss Shooting Festival having proven extremely unfavorable, the distribution of prizes to successful marksmen and the grand vocal and instrumental concert of the Arion Singing Club have been postponed until this afternoon. Throughout the earlier part of the day shooting at the various minor targets will be open to all comers under the general rules, and as it is expected that a large concourse and several distinguished visitors will be present, special arrangements for the accommodation of passengers to Jones' Wood have been adopted by the Second and Third-avenue Railroads.

Late Santa Fe papers announce the good progress of Col. Carson's expedition against the Navajoes, and the severe punishment that these savages are receiving bids fair to put a speedy stop to the depredations which have so long distressed the settlers in that territory.

There have recently been some additions to the number of traveling newspapers in the South, which now, together with the wandering Executives and itinerant State Governments, would make a respectable caravan. The following are the names and present locations of these migratory journals: Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*, at Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Rebel*, at Marietta, Ga.; Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register*, at Cleveland, Ga.; Huntsville (Ala.) *Confederacy*, at Marietta, Ga. The Charleston papers will next join the flying caravan, and probably locate at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina.

The Stock Market was firm on Saturday, the speculation of the day running mainly on New-York Central and Erie. Sales of Central late in the day at 132½ per cent. Gold advanced to 134⅜ per cent.

A brisk business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday at advanced prices. Cotton, Sugars and Tallow were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. Provisions were in fair demand and generally firm. Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Fish and Tobacco were in good request. Wool was quite active. Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after and much dearer. Freights were quiet, with 598 vessels of all classes in port.

France, Mexico and the United States.

The foreign papers continue to circulate the report that our Government has issued a formal protest against the French operations in Mexico; and some of them add that this protest is couched in such direct and energetic terms that it can scarcely fail to incur the displeasure and resentment of the Emperor of the French.

These reports may be true, but they strike us as improbable. We have certainly, up to the present time, no authentic information to give them even a show of truth. Our Minister in Mexico remains there still accredited to the Republican or Juarez Government, which, at the latest advices, had its headquarters at San Luis Potosi, and seemed not in the least inclined to surrender its authority over the country. Nor are we aware that any demand has been made, either by the French Emperor or by the Triumvirate which his armies have installed into power at Mexico, upon the Government at Washington that we should recognize the new order of things or cease to maintain diplomatic relations with the Government which they claim to have superseded. And until we have some such official communication from some quarter or other, we do not well see how we can be called on or expected to take any action in the premises. All we have done up to the present time, so far as the public has any knowledge on the subject, has been to ignore the presence of the French authority in Mexico, and to maintain the same relations as hitherto with the only Government of the country which we have ever recognized.

When we are called upon to recognize the new order of things, it will be quite time to decide upon the course of conduct which it becomes us to adopt. We certainly cannot recognize any Government which the French may seek to impose upon the people of Mexico, so long as that effort is resisted with any degree of vigor and courage by any considerable portion of the Mexican people. In that respect we hold the same position toward Mexico which France holds toward us; and while we demand that France shall not recognize the Southern Confederacy so long as our Government maintains and prosecutes the determination to crush the rebellion on which it rests, we must also refuse any premature recognition of any new *regime* in Mexico. It does not seem, moreover, to be as yet by any means settled what will be the character of the new Mexican Government. Prince Maximilian, according to the latest advices, consents to accept the throne only upon certain guarantees of its stability from the leading Powers of Europe, which one or two of them seem scarcely likely to give. Before the matter is finally settled, we presume that the assent of the United States will be solicited to any plan which may be resolved upon,—as neither France nor Austria would be likely to undervalue the importance of our assent to the permanence of any arrangement which they might desire to make. And when that assent is asked, our Government will have an opportunity, which it will doubtless embrace, to discuss the whole question in all its bearings.

Meantime, it need not be forgotten that the French Government has disclaimed, in the most distinct and formal manner, all thought or intention of any permanent occupation of Mexico, or of imposing upon the country any government to which the great body of her people may be hostile. It is not to be hastily assumed that France desires or intends to repudiate these pledges. Such flagrant perfidy always involves a certain loss of national character and position with other Powers, which is precisely the loss which France cannot just now afford to incur. Nor need it be supposed that either the United States or England, who are almost equally interested in the redemption of those pledges, is forgetful of their existence, or will prove indifferent to their fulfillment.

We do not credit the rumor that our Government has *protested* against the movements of the French in Mexico. It seems to us much more likely, as our Paris correspondent suggests, that we have done nothing whatever on the subject,—that no occasion has yet arisen for our diplomatic intervention, and that President Lincoln will await further developments before he feels called upon to take any action whatever in the premises.

The Path of Peace—How is the War to End?

The Peace party at the North is constantly calling on the Government to suspend hostilities and open negotiations with the Confederate authorities for the termination of the war. President Lincoln is constantly assailed for having repelled overtures of this sort from the rebel Government, although as a matter of fact no such overtures have ever been made. But even if they had, it is not easy to see how they could have been accepted or entertained without surrendering the whole question at issue.

The following extract from the very able article which we copied last week from the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, puts this matter in a very clear and forcible light:

"The *Observer*, very ingeniously and very justly, in one sense, says that negotiations for peace can be instituted only through the Confederate Government. But we must look at things as they are, and not as we would have them. If Mr. Lincoln should so far recognize Mr. Davis as to open negotiations with him, he would surrender the whole question of the war. To treat with the Confederate Government for peace is to *recognize* that Government. Will Mr. Lincoln do that? *No. Will he ever do it? Not unless the Northern Governors and Legislatures shall rise up and command him to do it. Is that probable? Not in the present status of things.* We may *worry* the Northern people to such a point, or we might so interest foreign Powers as to induce them to take steps which would lead to such a result; but are these things probable? Not just now—not, we fear, for some time to come. What then? Shall we again invade the Northern States, and so distress them by fire and sword as to compel them to sue for peace? *Can we do that?* If the Federal Government will not hear the Confederate Government, it may hear the sovereign *States*. The people of the States North and South, by mutual cooperation *may obtain an armistice*. If that can be done, *the war will be at an end*. Is it not worth the trial? If the two armies should once rest to listen to the voice of negotiation, our word for it, hostilities would not be renewed. The whole question would pass, and pass finally, into the hands of the statesmen of the two nations."

We commend this paragraph to the attention of the Peace party. It comes from a quarter which entitles it to respect, and it ought to have special weight with those who clamor for negotiation with the rebel authorities as the initial step toward restoring peace and the Union. "To treat with the Confederate Government for peace," says the *Standard*, itself a Confederate journal, "is to *recognize* that Government." Is not this perfectly evident? We might, to be sure, deny any such recognition, and expressly stipulate that we dealt with them only as rebels and not as an organized Government; but any such protest would simply defeat the negotiation and render it impossible. If we treat with Jeff. Davis in any way whatever concerning the future relations of the rebel States to the Union, we acknowledge his rightful authority to speak for those States; we recognize him as the representative head of the people of those States,—as wielding their power and embodying their will, and what is this but a recognition of his Government? If we were to send a Minister or an agent of any sort to negotiate with Davis, on any subject beyond the details of military operations in the field, or if we were to receive any agent he might send, England and France would have the warrant of our example for doing the same. If we should receive Mr. Seward, England might receive Mr. Mason and France might receive Mr. Slidell, and we could make no just or effective protest against it.

Our position is, that the war is a *rebellion*, and that the only possible way of ending it is by putting that rebellion down, or, by its success. We can have nothing whatever to do with it as an organized Government, for the moment we accept it as such we lose all right to treat it as a rebellion. We must then treat the South as a foreign Power, and the war becomes a foreign war. On such a basis the only hope of restoring the Union lies in the absolute conquest and subjugation of the Southern people.

How, then, can peace be restored? As the *Standard* suggests, by the action of *the people* in the rebel States. Let *them* demand peace, and they will get it. Let them repudiate the authority of the rebel usurpation, and take the control of affairs into their own hands, and they will very speedily end the war. Let them send to Washington men representing their wishes, and authorized to speak on their behalf, and they will have no difficulty in securing for them not only a hearing, but through them all the rights and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

The Sabine Pass Affair.—The Texas Expedition will not be baulked for any length of time by the unfortunate repulse of our three gunboats at Sabine Pass. We are astonished, however, that a more accurate knowledge was not obtained of the ground in the vicinity of the mouth of the Sabine River before the troops, transports and gunboats were sent from New-Orleans. It is said that, "on *arriving at the spot* on which our troops were destined to land, it was found impossible to effect anything, owing to the marshy nature of the ground and the excessively shallow water." Now we have had blockading vessels cruising off the mouth of the Sabine River for two years, and we should think that during that time reconnoissances might have been made that would have established the depth of water and the nature of the soil in the vicinity. Not only have we had blockaders there, but Sabine Pass itself was held by our forces for a time last year, and all the needed knowledge must, or should, then have been acquired. This repulse has not only compelled Gen. Franklin and his troops to put back to New-Orleans, but has given the enemy a knowledge of our plans, and of the point from which our forces were to operate, which had been kept so carefully secret prior to the departure of the expedition. The rebels will now, of course, go to work erecting earthworks and other defences at all the approaches to Sabine Pass and River, and we know by experience the labor and difficulty of overcoming well-devised, even though hastily constructed, earthworks. The fact, too, that the rebels have gained this initial success will greatly encourage them, and will procure them many recruits from Texas, which has yet a large fighting force within its borders. It is probable that this repulse will soon compel our army to find some other landing point from which to prosecute operations against Texas.

The Battle in Georgia.

Gen. Rosecrans has again met the enemy, whom he fought and defeated at the opening of the year, and whom he has been pursuing for the past three months, for the purpose of fetching to the test of battle. It has been an unaccountable mystery why Gen. Bragg should have executed such a series of retreats as he has carried his army through since it occupied Murfreesboro—why he should have evacuated in succession points of such vast natural and artificial strength as Shelbyville, Tullahoma, and especially Chattanooga. The reason, however, was probably simply because, though his positions were very strong, his army was not of sufficient magnitude and courage to cope with the well-trained Western legions that Gen. Rosecrans marched upon him. Had Rosecrans attacked him in front of any of the positions named, Bragg, with his advantages, might have had a show of success; but the flanking movement so skillfully executed by Gen. Rosecrans in each instance, necessitated that Bragg should come forth from his stronghold and give battle on ground where his acquired advantages availed him nothing.

At last, however, in the evacuation of Chattanooga, Bragg had got to a point in his retreats when further backward movement was destruction. To have retreated from Rome or Atlanta would have been to give up Alabama, Mississippi and Upper Georgia, and would have given us a pass to the important parts of the Carolinas sloping from the Alleghanies. Bragg and all his army knew this—Jeff. Davis and the whole Confederacy knew it. Hence, as a matter of necessity, Bragg halted his columns but a short distance south of Chattanooga, and Davis made haste to reinforce him from West and East. The army of Joe Johnston, which, since its defeat at the capital of Mississippi, had been unable to subserve any military purpose, and had wandered from one point to another, was brought up to Georgia from its latest camping ground on the Tombigbee, and attached to Bragg's force. The corps of Longstreet, or, if not exclusively his corps, a large force from the army of Gen. Lee, was hastened westward from Virginia, and combined with Bragg's and Johnston's armies. The considerable force under Buckner, which retreated from East Tennessee, before Gen. Burnside, was consolidated with the rest, and doubtless all the other detachments of infantry and cavalry that have been roaming and operating throughout the Southwest, were hastened forward at the critical moment to the critical point. With all these bodies and reinforcements, a very large and formidable army was mustered to confront the Army of the Cumberland.

The rebels began the attack on Rosecrans' army, the lines of which were established along Chickamauga Creek, a short distance south of Chattanooga, shortly before noon on Saturday. They adopted the style of tactics which they have so often practiced with success—massing their troops, and attacking with fury, in succession, the different corps of our army, forcing its wings and centre. In each attack they seem to have been temporarily successful, but only temporarily, for, at nightfall, our lines were reestablished as they had been before the battle began, and Gen. Rosecrans held his ground, having severely punished the rebels.

Gen. Rosecrans has telegraphed to Washington that he anticipated that the battle would be renewed yesterday, and another dispatch represents our men as in the best of spirits and eager to begin the fight anew. The rebels, undoubtedly, attacked on Saturday with the whole of their force, as this is the policy which they have universally pursued, when they had the initiative in the action, and their failure in the first day augurs ill for their success yesterday. There has been no instance in the war in which the rebels, foiled in the first day of the battle, retrieved their fortunes on the day succeeding. And they were even less likely than usual to succeed on this occasion against the hero who, at Murfreesboro, wrenched victory from the very jaws of defeat.

Railroad Facilities to the Suburban Districts.—We understand that the Hudson River Railroad Company intend to lay a third track from this City to Yonkers for the exclusive use of persons traveling between those two points. It is also designed to have trains run each way every half hour and to be drawn by dummy engines to Chambers-street. We cannot help thinking that both the Harlem and New-Haven roads would consult their own interest, as they would certainly promote that of the public, by adopting a similar system. Hitherto neither of these roads has given any special attention to the development of that kind of local business which depends for its growth on a close and constant connection with the City. Every railroad leading into London takes special pains to give every possible facility to persons who wish to live out of the City while doing business in it. They all run trains every half hour, and some of them at certain times of the day even oftener. The result is that the whole region for twenty or thirty miles around London is simply a suburb of the metropolis, and the roads reap the benefit of the enormous business they have thus created. To a certain extent the Hudson River Railroad has done the same thing. As the facilities it has afforded have increased year after year, the region traversed by it has become more and more densely settled, and the local business thus developed has increased in magnitude and in profit. To such an extent is this true, that more than three-fourths of the enormous increase in business which the road has experienced during the present season, has taken place in its *local* traffic,—and as this is never to any great degree affected by great questions of public policy, it is evidently by far the most stable and desirable portion of the business of any road. The section of country bordering the Sound and the region traversed by the Harlem road, though differing in the nature of their attractions from that upon the Hudson River, have a beauty of their own which meets the taste and the wants of many people even better still; and if the Railroad Companies would take equal pains with the Hudson River road to facilitate access to them, we do not see why they should not be built up and settled with equal rapidity.

Important Decision.—We publish this morning a decision of Judge Nelson, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, at Cooperstown, in a *habeas corpus* case, which is of interest and importance to all the Boards of Enrolling Officers, and to all who may appear before them. It seems that a drafted man was claimed to be exempt as the elected son of a widow, and on application to the Board of Enrollment the claim was allowed, and an endorsement to that effect was made on the papers, and the man was declared by the Board to be exempt. Some days after, however, they reconsidered the claim and disallowed it and held the man. The case was brought before Judge Nelson, and he decided that the Board having once made a decision in the case, had exhausted its powers and its further action was void. He accordingly discharged the man.

It is important that all Enrolling Boards should bear this decision in mind and govern themselves accordingly. It is all the more important since the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. That suspension is an unpleasant thing, and we trust the Enrolling Boards, and all officers of the Government, will do everything in their power to make it as little burdensome as possible.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 20.

LEE'S ARMY.

There is no doubt that Longstreet's corps has gone South. Lee's present force is estimated by general officers at not over 30,000 or 40,000 men, stretching from the Rapidan River to Charlottesville. Deserters say Longstreet took with him about 18,000 men.

A CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

Yesterday a portion of Gen. Buford's command swam the Rapidan in the neighborhood of Raccoon Ford. The expedition returned safely with a considerable number of prisoners. An Indiana cavalryman coming across five rebels boldly charged upon the party and succeeded in capturing a rebel Lieutenant and routing the others.

THE ANGLO-REBEL RAMS.

Private information received here from England by parties occupying high positions, is to the effect that the rebel rams will not be permitted to leave English ports unless accompanied by British war vessels, and the rams will not be allowed to mount guns. If allowed to sail at all, they will be taken to some French port, to be delivered to their real owners, who are Frenchmen.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS.

The guerrillas profit by every movement of our army. They watch every opportunity with eagle eyes. No sooner had our old camps become vacant than the guerrillas pounced upon the sutlers and stragglers remaining. On Thursday a band of forty robbed a party of sutlers and citizens at a house four miles from Bealeton Station of $4,000 in money and $6,000 in goods. They took gold watches, valuables and even the hats off their victims' heads, and then dashed such relics as a mother's miniature into the mud with vile curses. The same day a party of eight came down to the railroad between Bristol and Catlett's Station, and captured three sutlers' wagons which were passing along, right from under the noses of the railroad guard. The country on both sides of Manassas Junction is now thoroughly infested with guerrillas, or rather citizens turned highway robbers.

AN AMBASSADOR FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Corzas, a prominent Liberal in Mexico, arrived in the city yesterday, on a special and important mission from the Juarez authorities to the Government here, and presented his credentials at the State Department to-day. Mr. Corzas does not replace Señor Romero, who is still the representative of the Juarez Government at Washington, although now temporarily absent in Mexico.

Señor Companeno, the Peruvian Minister at Mexico, is expected in this City in a day or two. He received his passports from the Forey Junta, accompanied with a request to leave the City of Mexico in twenty-four hours.

THE CAVALRY HORSES.

It is no more than justice to the Cavalry Bureau, and its efficient chief, Gen. Stoneman, to say that no horses have as yet been purchased by that office. The horses which are now being issued are those purchased under old contracts from "carrion dealers," and if they are worthless, as represented, it is no fault of the Cavalry Bureau. All the old stock, including large numbers of horses scattered through Maryland on pasturage, will be issued before fresh purchases are made.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS IN NEW-YORK.

From the 1st to the 12th of September, inclusive, the following amounts were received at the New-York Custom-house:

From duties on imports	$3,156,976 71
From duties on tonnage	19,412 34
From fines	7,410 30
From hospital money	1,005 20
From storage	6,030 45
From additional duties	242 89
Total	$3,184,084 79

James S. Gibbons, the active and assiduous Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, has gone North for a short vacation.

William A. Nugent, of Indiana, has been appointed Commissary, with the rank of Captain.

THE NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

It is expected that the new National Bank notes will be ready for delivery by the 15th of October. The 5s and 10s are being printed by the Continental Engraving Company, and the 100s and 50s by the American Company.

GEN. HAUPT.

The simple statement that this officer has been relieved and his commission revoked, is calculated to give an incorrect impression. Important private interests demand a portion of his time, and he has therefore uniformly declined to accept the commission of Brigadier-General which was tendered him. Being informed by the Secretary of War, that unless he sent in his acceptance by a given time the position which he held would be considered vacated, he was still compelled to decline, and expressed a wish to retire. He was therefore relieved by the Secretary.

THE TERRITORY OF DACOTAH.

The annual report of the Surveyor General of Dacotah Territory has been received at the General Land office. The settlement of the Territory being in a measure retarded, in view of apprehended Indian disturbances, it has been suggested that a military force be located at different points within the Territory until the settlers of the frontier region are in sufficient numbers to protect themselves.

SICK AND WOUNDED REGULARS.

A special order of the War Department directs that the sick and wounded men of the regiments named below, and those who may hereafter require medical treatment, be forwarded to the posts herein indicated, viz.:

The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth U. S. Infantry, to Fort Columbus, New-York.

The First U. S. artillery, serving in the Army of the Potomac, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Department of the South, and the Department of the Gulf, to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.

The Second U. S. artillery, serving as above, to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

The Third U. S. artillery, serving as above, to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

The Fourth U. S. artillery, serving as above, to Fort Washington, Maryland.

The Fifth U. S. artillery, serving as above, to Fort Hamilton, New-York.

The First, Second, Fifth and Sixth U. S. cavalry, to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

The regular regiments serving in the Department of the Cumberland, to Camp Chase, Ohio.

The regular regiments serving in the Department of the Tennessee, to Newport Barracks, Kentucky.

The Eleventh U. S. infantry, to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.

The Twelfth U. S. infantry, to Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.

The Fourteenth U. S. infantry, to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

The Seventeenth U. S. infantry, to Fort Preble, Maine.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 20.

THE "GOVERNMENT BANK."

It is proper that the public should be cautioned against bills purporting to be upon the "Government Bank," which unprincipled persons are attempting to put into circulation. They are dated at Washington, and purporting to be payable on demand, and being of a greenish color they are liable to be mistaken by the unwary for the old issue of United States notes, most of which have been redeemed and canceled by the Treasury Department. It is said that they have been passed quite extensively about New-York. No such bank exists. An office with the sign "Government Bank" over the door was some time ago closed by the Provost-Marshal of the War Department.

TREASURY NOTES UNDER A FIERY ORDEAL.

Since the conflagration at Lawrence, Kansas, eight or nine packages of notes have been sent to the Treasury to be exchanged for others. They had been subjected to the fire, but were not injured beyond identification. It seems that the chemicals employed on these notes form a coating which affords a partial protection from fire.

CONCERNING THE POSTAGE CURRENCY.

It has been ascertained that of the 50 cent postage currency there are nine different counterfeits, of the 25s and 10s two each, and of the 5s one. Besides this there is much mutilation of this currency, the fragments of which are pasted together and used by those whose gains would be at least equal if their labor was devoted to honest toil.

The present postage currency is coming into the Treasury at the rate of $50,000 per day; and about two millions of the twenty millions of dollars issued have already been received. The fifty and twenty-five cent notes will be withdrawn, and the new and improved issues will soon begin to take their place. The withdrawal of the fives and tens will be more gradual. All the notes returned are counted in the Treasurer's office, put in packages of ten dollars, and then cut in halves by a machine; subsequently each parcel of halves is counted by different persons; thus the pile receives three different countings. All precautions against errors are adopted. About thirty young ladies, together with male clerks, are employed at this business, under the direction of Gen. Spinner, the Treasurer of the United States, whose efficiency and application are extraordinary, and who has been known to work during last year seventeen hours per day, with only occasional deviations.

DEPREDATIONS OF GUERRILLAS.

Guerrillas still infest the southern side of the Potomac, occasionally capturing sutlers' property. Such was the case on Thursday, when thirteen horses and three full wagons, together with five men, fell into the hands of fifteen uniformed guerrillas, commanded by Capt. Somervillow, while on the way from Catlett's to Bristow Station. These teams had become separated from the few others in the train, when the robbers suddenly approached from the woods, and, with pistol in hand, seized and drove them beyond the possibility of capture. A negro driver was fired at three times by one of the desperadoes, but escaped unhurt, owing to his activity in dodging the shots. A Lieutenant being with the train, and in proximity to the guerrillas, after exchanging pistol discharges with them, ran off for assistance, and while he was returning, at the head of a portion of infantry of the railroad guard, the guerrillas quickly mounted their horses and left the scene of plunder. This conduct of the United States officer saved another valuable team which the rebels had prepared to steal, and were in the act of driving away. The five prisoners have returned, having been stripped of nearly all their clothing, including their hats and boots. The only safety to sutlers is with a cavalry guard.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HARRINGTON.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington has left Washington to embark for Europe, he having obtained two months additional leave of absence. This trip is in no manner connected with public business, but solely for the benefit of his health, which has been impaired by close application to business night and day. The gentlemen connected with the department yesterday afternoon took farewell of this truly efficient officer.

During his absence, Mr. Hazelet, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, will assume the duties of the position.

THE FUNDS ON BOARD THE RUSH.

The Treasurer of the United States has recently received additional evidence that the two millions for the pay of Gen. Grant's army were actually on board the steamer Rush at the time of the fire. Much of the money has been recovered in a charred condition, and a commission has been appointed to extend the search for the portion still missing.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., Sept. 18, 1863.

Circular No. 16.—The attention of all Medical Directors is especially called to paragraph 109, Revised United States Regulations, and section 2, General Orders, No. 96, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Nov. 13, 1861, in regard to the disposition to be made of "insane soldiers."

No insane soldier can be discharged the service on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

JOS. K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon-General.

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., Sept. 14, 1863.

Circular No. 17.—Medical Directors are hereby instructed that, in obedience to an order from the War Department, *all* enlisted men of the regular regiments, excepting Hospital Stewards, now employed in hospitals, must be at once sent to their respective regiments. By order,

CHAS. S. CRANE, Surgeon U. S. Army.

Note From the Spingler House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement appeared in this morning's Times regarding an alleged act of ill-treatment toward a maimed Union volunteer in the bar-room of the Spingler House. Having satisfied myself that there is no foundation for such a statement, I ask you to give this note as prominent a place in your journal as you gave the above-named article.

A scene such as represented would of course have been most disgraceful. No man could have witnessed it without a blush of shame.

The visitors of this place would most certainly be the last to sit in such an ungentlemanly and unmanly act—nor would the proprietor countenance it.

Respectfully yours, J. F. W.

Sunday, Sept. 20.

An Often Answered Query.

Catskill, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to inform me, through the columns of your paper, whether, if a person is drafted to serve in the United States service for three years, and pays $300, he is liable to be drafted again until the expiration of the three years.

Very respectfully, yours, W. H. R.

[We are in constant receipt of so many queries to the above effect that we may repeat again what we have already said, that there has been a decision of the Provost-Marshal-General to the effect that the payment of $300 does not exempt a person from the operation of a future draft, but the furnishing of a substitute does so exempt him.—Ed. Times.]

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will commence an engagement at the Winter Garden in Hamlet, appearing on Tuesday in his usual character. A Hamlet, Ophelia and company has been secured for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the young tragedian. Mr. J. B. DAVENPORT has been appointed stage manager for a position which the composite nature demands for consistency. Mr. BOOTH's last engagement at this house was interrupted—it will be remembered—by a disagreeable exception that compelled him at once to seek rest and shelter in retirement. His return to the stage will, we are persuaded, be hailed with satisfaction by all true lovers of the drama.

Mr. FORRESTER will repeat his remarkably fine impersonation of Jacques in "As You Like It" on Friday, and, received, of course, with the usual cheer by the public. Mr. FORRESTER's repertoire is so extensive that he does not find it practicable to repeat any one piece more than a couple of times. House to-night is the last performance of "Othello."

Wallack's Theatre will open on the 26th; for the present it is closed. The Olympic (Mrs. Jean WEST's) is rapidly progressing toward completion, and will open about the same time.

The Park Theatre, of Brooklyn, appears to be a success in every point of view; the houses have been crowded and the pieces have been received with favor. To-night, FRANCK's extravagance entitled "Beauty and the Beast" will be revived, with new scenery, dressed, &c. The performances commence with the comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady."

At Barnum's Museum, the new Ghost piece called "Brunhilde" will be played day and night until further notice.

At the Alhambra Pavilion a new and remarkable artist on the trapeze, called Young Nassia, will make his debut to-day. He is the best of that kind we have yet had. Mlle. SOFIA SACSIE, who has recently been added to this company, is one of the most graceful and accomplished equestrianes in the world.

When the Stereopticon withdraws from Irving Hall, the City will have lost one of its most agreeable, legitimate and artistic sources of amusement. This event, we are sorry to learn, will take place on Saturday next—the Hall being required for Mr. GOTTSCHALK's concerts on the following Monday. We advise every one, without exception, to encourage the interest, and pay as many visits to the Stereopticon as possible. It is one of the few exhibitions that may be praised unqualifiedly.

Mme. MEDORI has arrived in this City from Europe, thereby completing Mr. MAPLESON's admirable troupe for the coming season, which will open on Monday, the 28th, with DONIZETTI's opera of "Roberto Devereux." The lady is in fine health and spirits, regarding New-York with especial favor as the scene of some of her best triumphs. A serenade was gotten up in her honor by the band of the Academy of Music, at which several fire companies took part. What mystic relation is there between a red shirt and a prima donna that the two on such occasions are invariably found together?

AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT) will visit this country on a professional tour during the present Winter. She opens in Boston for four weeks on Dec. 28; follows at Philadelphia for two weeks on Jan. 25, and at Baltimore and Washington on Feb. 8 for four weeks. The lady leaves England on Oct. 14, and will endeavor to play in New-York previous to entering on any of the above engagements. It is doubtful, however, if she will be able to find an establishment suitable for her purpose, or where there are yet vacancies in the list of "stars." It is said that Mrs. BOUCICAULT will come provided with a new drama by her husband.

The steamer *Hammonia*, from Hamburg, due to-day, will bring the members of Mr. ANSCHUTZ' new German opera company. The following is a list of the principal artists: *Tenor robusto*, Mr. HIEBER, from Berlin; *Lyric tenor*, Mr. HALLES, from Brunswick; *Basso*, Mr. RENE, from Vienna; *Buffo Basso*, Mr. HAIMER, from Vienna; *Soprani*, Mmes. HIEBER-FRANZIONI, from Berlin; Mme. JOHANSEN, *Soubrette*, Mlle. FAULER CARSSAI, from Vienna, and Mlle. LANG, from Pesth. In the second parts Mdc. BERRAN and Mlle. DAGES will lend their assistance, and Messrs. GRAFF and KROEHNE have been added to the male forces. There will be a full ballet under the direction of Mr. DEMMESMANN, new scenery from the brush of a celebrated European artist, whose name is NICOLA MESSRA, and an entirely new wardrobe by J. SCHLOSSER. We have already spoken of the chorus. It is one of the best in point of precision that we have ever had in this City. The orchestra will, of course, be up to the highest standard. Mr. ANSCHUTZ will give two or three performances in this City during the coming week, for the purpose of introducing his principal artists. He will then proceed to Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston, returning to New-York in December. His season in the Metropolis will run through three months, and will be characterized by the greatest activity.

Mr. BANDMANN, the German tragedian, will play on Wednesday of the present week, instead of Tuesday—his regular night. Mr. FORBES has very kindly consented to change nights with Mr. B., in order to accommodate that gentleman.

Mr. COOKE, the veteran orchestra conductor, goes to the Winter Garden to fill the post recently vacated by Mr. E. MELLENAUER, who has accepted the position of conductor at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL, the well-known composer, has resigned his office as chief of Mr. WALLACK's orchestra. The loss is one which a less elegant establishment could better afford. Mr. STOEPEL's powers were far beyond any of the trivial requisites of a theatre, but in the incidental music that he supplied to Mr. WALLACK he displayed a facility that was as graceful as it was unpretentious. At a time when the City was infested with conductors whose sole ambition was to make noise and invent vulgarities, he persisted in maintaining the highest possible standard of incidental music, and resisted, with the feeling of a thorough musician, all extraneous means of producing a little cheap applause. His original pieces and arrangements were characterized by freshness and thorough knowledge of the legitimate resources of the various instruments at his command. He was incapable of writing trash, and hence he was by no means a "sensation" conductor; but the select few, who in such matters constitute the only public opinion worth consulting, knew that his highest trifle was meritorious in every art sense, and very different from what could be found elsewhere. The orchestra at Wallack's indeed was an exception to all other orchestras, and we shall be greatly mistaken if Mr. STOEPEL's resignation does not for the future deprive it of this distinction. In the meantime it may be interesting to the public to hear that the lyric poem of "Hiawatha" by Mr. STOEPEL will shortly be produced at Irving Hall, with grand orchestra and chorus. MADILDA HEMES will recite LONGFELLOW's poem.

Mr. E. J. DE CORDOVA whose humorous lectures have become as essential to the season as any of the other comforts of life, has effected a settlement this year at Irving Hall, and will commence a series of entertainments there so soon as the weather is growing cool enough to enable the public to stand them.

Artemus Ward, the well-known humorist and lecturer, leaves for California by the overland route the first week in October. A golden ghost, it is said, has beckoned him to the auriferous regions.

Suggestions for the Orleds.

CASE DEZ, on FIFTH-AVENUE, September, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Veteran Observer," of the "Benches," has furnished some good reading for your paper. For logic and polish I will not attempt to emulate him, but for logical deductions and effective hits, I claim to rank him even in this my first attempt at paragraph gymnastics.

A Review.—The Jeff. Davis crew went into convention for the purpose of cursing and cursing Slavery. This is admitted by both North and South. The destruction of Slavery is the consequence. Slavery was a mill institution; it is now among the dissolving views. Thus manifest destiny works out the very reverse to what aspiring men had planned.

2. Blessed and Praise combined to destroy the growth and power of this country, by giving and continuing to the rebellion, and the European powers of the unwashed hordes of the Old Country have so often informed the world that the United States was divided, broken up, &c., that we may expect to see several merchant other Bingerman among us, to rule over us with the spring campaign.

3. Mexican cannon balls received all human calculation. This country has had longer to wield its power, and it appears to me a war will soon sing-song old matter in what quarter heat is store for us. Mexican cannon balls may be considered. The mass of Mexico have evidently implied Heaven in siding with the rebellion, and retribution is, or will be, their reward.

This is the one of twenty (double 10th) planned results.

4. The Conservent Democrats of this State thought, or pretended to think, that to preserve State Rights it was necessary to make political war on the National Government. What is the result? The General Government is now in a better position, and, in fact, every grade of society, except the Conservent class, are glad that no United States soldiers are making a Government more too strong for any Conservent comfort. It was not necessary that we should come here; but short-sighted political hacks set up the cry that no Federal power was to be tolerated in the Sunrise land. Have the Conservents received or have they changed "State Rights," and will they now let us depart for the rest of war, or will they make it necessary that we be here, here? In short, will they be blind and mad enough to force the Government to override local organization in self-defense? In doing so Gov. SEWARD and his crew would be no bluder nor madder than Jeff. DAVIS was in not take a war to preserve the institution of Slavery.

In a great many smaller things man's judgments have been reversed. The very opposite of their calculations is now matter of history. I have said enough to set even "Commanders-in-Chief" in a brown study.

You will hear from me again if Camp DIX, on Fifth-avenue, does not strike for home and march away before long.

VOLUNTEER OBSERVER.

[Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. H. VON EISENBERG, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and hereby in all of copyright.]

SURGICAL AND PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

DISEASES OF THE EAR,

WITH THE

NEW MODE OF TREATING DEAFNESS

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX,

Containing a Treatise on Catarrh and the New System of Treating it.

BY J. H. VON EISENBERG, M. D.

of No. 616 Broadway.

(Continued from last Monday's Times.)

Having thus generally described the diseases to which this exquisitely formed organ is liable—and which are the destruction of the necessary performance of those functions which we find available for all the purposes for which that organ was constructed in the economy of nature. Young people seldom discover that they hear imperfectly until about the age of puberty, or when they begin to use the organ of hearing in earnest. Many persons reach the age of thirty or forty years before they have any notion that they are deaf. They may have suspected that they did not hear across the street, or the minister, or at the theatre, quite as plainly as other people, and they are surprised to find that their neighbors hear every word and they do not. Then they become conscious that they do not hear as well as everybody; but they had no idea that they were the subjects of any defect in their hearing, or that their hearing could be improved.

Although deafness is, in general, gradual in its progress, manifesting itself about the period of puberty, and increasing from that period up to twenty or twenty-five years of age, yet instances occasionally occur of the impediment in hearing existing in children, or of the sudden loss of the hearing of a grown-up person who had previously heard distinctly of an ordinary distance. When children, about the period of being sent to school, are supposed not to catch sounds quite as quickly as they should, we should then make a careful examination of the organ, so as to find the cause why the sound, in conveying information to the *Sensorium*, is impeded. It is a vulgar error that an imperfect hearing is, by age, rendered better calculated to hear at a distance than it was in youth. This opinion appears to have been built on the following false analogy—viz.: that those who possess an ordinarily good hearing become, from some of those changes in the structure of the organ of hearing which we have before pointed out, more acute as they approached old age, which is a well-established fact. But this change is a sure indication of the total loss of hearing, as the acoustic apparatus is then so delicate that it receives the sound quickly, with a vibration concentrated by the auricle, which conveys the sound to the *Membrane Tympani*. There are facts enough to prove that if we even do possess the power of removing the disease, so that the hearing faculty may resume its normal functions, yet the reproduction of the parts by nature already destroyed by the disease is, in mature years, uncertain and slow, as the reparative power is greater, most particularly in the organ of which I am treating, in the young than in those individuals of more advanced years. Even when we compare patients that have all attained their highest development and growth, this seems to be natural. We know it from general observations of the results of injuries from some diseases of the Ear in persons of advanced ages; numerous as the exceptions may be, as a general rule it appears true.

All these facts agree well with the belief that the formative power is gradually diminished in the acts of organizing matter for the maintenance of the function of perfect hearing, and the difference between the completeness of reproduction of injured parts in children and that in adults appears as much greater than the difference in adults of different ages, that it is probable the formative power is more diminished by growth than it is by the mere maintenance. To reproduce an injured part requires perfection of formative power. The best example we can give to illustrate that early attention to the slightest impediment in hearing should not be neglected or deferred, is the following, from a lecture delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, by Prof. JAMES PAGET. He says: "That he removed an *arterial erectile* tumor from the External Ear, which occupied the adjacent *subcutaneous* tissues and part of the scalp. The back of the Auricle, and nearly the whole extent, was pushed by a superficial swelling." It is manifest, according to this eminent anatomist's own illustration, that it could have been easily removed if it had been treated and removed in an earlier stage, for he further states that—"This disease had been noticed like a very small pimple, when the patient was young. It had, from that time, regularly increased. The tumor was gorged with blood, consisting of small vessels collected in a soft, spongy mass. This was especially observed in the auricular artery." Another similar case the same learned professor speaks of as being recorded by Mr. COOPER, being also a large tumor of the Ear. We may trace half of the deaf in this country to the want of being cheated by early attention, when a little care will do it. Indeed, after looking into a vast number of volumes from the pens of the experienced and skillful medical writers, my opinion is confirmed, that if attention were paid in infancy to the slightest defect in hearing, we should have none of those obstinate, or incurable cases which sometimes baffle the most skillful Aurist. I have no hesitation in stating that it is our bounden duty to instill into the minds of those who wish to enjoy the happy privilege of hearing, that it is absolutely necessary for deaf persons never to suffer themselves to be scared away from social intercourse because they cannot participate in conversation with that facility which their more fortunate brethren enjoy.

The matchless course of unsurpassed beauty which the destroying hand of time has left us in the works of the mighty masters of the classic time, exhibit to us the finest specimens of the Ear. We are immediately struck with the delicacy with which the exterior Ear is organized, both for the conveyance of sound to the brain, and its protection from injury; as well as an exquisite addition to the face, which would otherwise appear long and monotonous. Its shell-like, undulating form, seems to have been the result of the examination of the most perfect human models; but we must not forget, altogether, the HAND which made the sound organ upon whose perfect organization depends much of the happiness of man; and, mean a mechanic friend, who could unlock this most wonderful little organ, he would be a subject of much surprise and admiration; and he would be rewarded for his skill and ingenuity. We are lost in our conceptions of admiration of the wondrous mechanism of the accomplished anatomist. We quit the opera-house with a feeling of joy, and the song we hear most will seem to ring in our Ears; but we forget the marvelous construction of the little fabric which conveys to us the extraordinary performance. If we derive so much delightful pleasure from the perfection of this little organ, how much more should we not when we are unfortunate enough to be deprived of its pleasing and useful functions? We, therefore, think it is our duty, right to endeavor to take every precaution for its preservation and perfection.

To give the course of the disease which I have enumerated, there are many maladies upon which the auditory function is subject, to death. If I may become the means only of arresting the attention to proper precautions, thereby avoiding many of those life-long sufferings to which the deaf are subject, I would consider the time I have employed in compiling these sheets not thrown away, nor regret that I have returned to become an author.

THE EAR.

Hunt says "that the shape of the *Auricle* is well adapted to receive and concentrate sounds, and direct them to the meatus." It is supposed that, from this circumstance, the tyrant Dionysius, of Syracuse, had constructed a subterraneous cavern in a rock, in the form of the Human Ear, which measured eighty feet in height and two hundred and fifty-feet in length. The sounds of this cave were necessarily directed to a common symposium, communicating with an adjoining room, where Dionysius spent the greater part of his time to listen to whatever was said by those whom his suspicions and cruelty had confined in the apartments above.

(*To be Continued.*)

AN EXCURSION TO LABRADOR.—The schooner *Nelly Baker* arrived here this morning from Labrador, with a party consisting of eighteen, who left this city eight weeks ago on a pleasure trip in Labrador. Capt. CHRIS. BOWDEN, of Marine Point, commander of the expedition, and among the members of it are the well known artist, Mr. WM. BRADFORD, and Mr. CORNEMANN, the skilful photographer. Mr. BRADFORD—from whom we have received a brief account of the voyage—went, accompanied by Mr. CORNEMANN, for the purpose of obtaining earliest and photographic views of the scenery and of the natural scenery along the coast. They called up the Northwest River, and so far up the coast as 55 deg. North latitude. They met a number of Esquimaux, by whom they were kindly treated.

They also saw the Nectopie and Mountaineer Indians. Mr. BRADFORD considers the Nectopies by far the finest body of people they met. They succeeded in taking, with great success, a number of views of these people; also scenes descriptive of their mode of living. Mr. BRADFORD and Mr. CORNEMANN were peculiarly fortunate in their endeavors to secure copies of the Indians and scenery of Nipha, Hamilton Inlet, and Kamanistiquia, marked to a charm, and the impressions were obtained by Mr. CORNEMANN. The surrounding scenery, as surveyed from the Mealee Mountains, Mr. BRADFORD speaks of as indescribably grand. The success of their voyage had exceeded anything they had anticipated. The weather was thoroughly favorable for their purposes, and the artists made the most of every auspicious hour.

Mr. CORNEMANN is on well pleased with his trip that he contemplates upon another trip next year, when he has arranged to visit a number of points of interest in ascending the course of the Mackenzie Indians. He has brought back with him canoes, grains and many of the household utensils which he found in use among the Esquimaux Indians.—*Boston Traveler, Sept. 18.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the Rare and Mysterious Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, No. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

French China

DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
TEA SETS, richly decorated or plain.
BOTTLE SETS, richly decorated or plain.
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 769 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye. Harmless, Unfailing and Instantaneous. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sontag's Sachets in Zero.

And for Sale—Wholesale and Retail—by
Y. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 456 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Rock" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS
Store and Factory, No. 252 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's

First Premium

SEWING-MACHINES,

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Ridgefield Village Association enables its members to obtain an eligible building site at first cost, in a beautiful locality convenient to this City, being seventy-five miles from the depot. Particulars may be obtained at the meetings which are held every Monday evening at No. 181 Bowery, corner of Houston-st., or of either of the following members: E. F. Hibberd, No. 68 John-st.; H. G. Lozier, corner Pearl and Gresham-st.
JOHN S. MITCHELL, President.

Hiff's Hair-Dye, 50 Cents; Black or Brown, natural, instantaneous, reliable, contains as much as the general dollar dye. Infallible. Orchard-st., fourth house north of the hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Hegeler's Hyperion Fluid, Restores and dresses hair. BOGLE'S Electric Hair Dye, best in the World. Try. Be convinced. Sold everywhere.
BOGLE, Boston.

Covering for the Feet.—Families returning from the country will find coverings for the feet in all varieties and styles, and of superior manufacture, suitable for ladies and children, at H. CANTRELL'S, 513 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—E. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—B. BSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for various veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair. Harry's Tricophorous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED

MORRIS—WEOSE.—At Colla, Washington County, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 17, by Rev. David S. Sullivan, Mr. ROBERT MORRIS, of New-York, to Mrs. SARAH M. WEOSE, of Colla.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, F. HEARD BROWN, aged 28 years and 7 months.

BARKER.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, at the residence of her grandfather, on Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, JANE BARKER, eldest daughter of Charles Barker, aged 15 years and 7 months.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church at Throgg's Neck, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The body will be taken to Stratford, Conn., for interment, from Williamsbridge, by the New-Haven train which leaves New-York at 11½ A. M. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HOUSMAN.—On Monday, Sept. 19, ELIZABETH MARY, wife of Francis Housman, Jr., aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day (Monday), Sept. 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 128 Second-st.

BAIRD.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, MRS. MARY BAIRD, in the 84th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen Mackay, No. 26 West 23d-st., at 3 o'clock this day (Monday). The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

BEARDSLEY.—On Saturday, Sept. 19, FRANCIS F. BEARDSLEY, of the late firm of Beardsley & Bro., aged 32 years.

The funeral services will take place this (Monday) afternoon, Sept. 21, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Thomas Bisnell, at Stapleton, Staten Island.

COOPER.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 20, ELIZA P. COOPER, aged 21 years, daughter of Gen. Cooper, of this City.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her father, 17 Bond-st.

CRANE.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20, after a short illness, WILLIAM H., eldest son of Giles H. Crane.

Notice of funeral in papers of Tuesday morning.

DIXON.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, MRS. ELIZA DIXON, in the 60th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Henry Dixon, Washington-st., between Kent and Park-ave. Germantown.

GEORGE.—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 46 Bedford-st., on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19, at 4 o'clock, JAMES GEORGE, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral on Monday afternoon, Sept. 21, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed from the Church to the New-York Rural Cemetery.

GOODWIN.—On Friday evening, Sept. 18, ELIZABETH A. GOODWIN, wife of John Goodwin.

The funeral will be held in St. John's Church, Yonkers, on this (Monday) afternoon, Sept. 21, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Without further notice. Train leaves Chambers-st. at 10 and 11 A. M.

HAVILAND.—On the 20th inst., PRISCILLA, wife of James C. Haviland, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from her late residence, No. 8 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

KELLEY.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, Sept. 19, ELIZA, wife of Rev. Benjamin L. Kelley.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, W. B. Crosby, Southtown, No. 18 Friend-st.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 20, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of George McMullen, aged 31 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncle, Robert Harvey, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Union-av., corner of Hewes-st., Greenpoint.

SCOTTIN.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, ABBY H. SCOTTIN, Jr., aged 28 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father, near Belleville.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 19, at the residence of his son-in-law, Commodore Engle, SIMEON SMITH, in the 78d year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Newark for interment. The friends will be held at Trinity Church, Newark, on this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Newark papers please copy.

TEASDEMILE.—On Friday evening, the 18th inst., Mrs. SUSAN VANDERBILT, after a short illness, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, at Hempstead, N. J., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The train leaves from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

WOLLENHAUPT.—On Friday evening, Sept. 18, after a short illness, HENRIETTA A. WOLLENHAUPT, aged 20 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 176 Ludlow-st., corner 20th st., without further notice. His friends are invited to attend. American Musical Fund Society please to take notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 63.—Sept. 19, 1863.
59, 73, 10, 54, 19, 39, 22, 71, 21, 62, 56, 33.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 61.—Sept. 19, 1863.
17, 31, 60, 70, 42, 39, 54, 58, 52, 35, 5, 3, 67, 13.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

SMALL POX CURED.
SMALL POX CURED.
SMALL POX CURED.

Starting as this announcement may be, it is nevertheless true. Let not chagrin doubt, or refuse the proffered remedy, but rather hail this blessed medicine as a truth, until proved otherwise. This wonderful cure for Small Pox has been tried, in over one hundred cases and succeeded in every case. The cure is

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

Their indication of cure is to draw the poison from the skin, blood, and other viscera, and purge it from the system through the bowels. By this means the patient is protected against pitting and eruptions of the skin. There are no other purgative pills or medicines that are safe to administer; in cases of Small Pox and other eruptive fevers; irritation and increased inflammation that a dose of the drastic pills would produce in these cases, and the weakness that would follow, would prove fatal. Radway's Pills will thoroughly purge, and at the same time heal and soothe all internal eruptions.

THE DEATH TRAIL.

The horrible trail of miseries that are entailed upon the small-pox patient, if he recovers under the usual treatment, are to be found in every form and variety of disease. Thousands of patients who have been treated for the cure of small-pox, were previously healthy, yet after their apparent cure found their systems involved in a series of difficulties. This is evidence of an imperfect cure of the original disease. Radway's Pills not only cure the patient of small pox, but will secure him against all further sickness. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by druggists generally.

COPIES OF SATURDAY'S TRIBUNE,
Containing the premium Essay on
DEAFNESS
and its
RATIONAL TREATMENT,
BY
DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL,
have been reserved and may be obtained at
AUGUST BRENTANO'S BOOKSTORE,
No. 708 BROADWAY.
☞ Copies mailed to any part of the country on the receipt of two red stamps.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of other acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton-sts.

TROPICAL BALSAM.

Prepared by CARRENO, BROS. & CO., an infallible remedy, compound of salubrious and purifying vegetables, which give it the condition of harmlessness, and used for many years past in some of the Antilles and South American ports, for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, for the cure of phthisis and other diseases of the chest, affections resulting from falls, blows or bruises, hemorrhages, wounds, contusions, ulcers, burns, headache and several other diseases. According to the case, it is to be used either internally or externally.

Heads of families should keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as subject them to danger or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured.

The Balsam can be also used use of externally, with success, for the cure of horses and other animals.

Bottles containing a half ounce, 37 cents; bottles containing 1½ ounces, $1 each. A liberal discount allowed to wholesale dealers.

General depot at WM. E. SIBELL'S, No. 1 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York. Retailed at the drug stores generally.

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA.

THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER.

This plant is the most powerful purifier of the blood known to man. No remedial agent has ever appeared which can compare with it in the cure of scrofula, cancers, humors, erysipelas and obstinate eruptive diseases. Dr. Ogden says: "Twelve ounces will make the blood of an adult as pure as an infant's!" Interesting descriptive book sent on receipt of stamp. Small bottles $1. Extra large bottles $2. Sent to any address. SCOTT & CO., Synthetical Chemists, No. 765 Broadway, second floor, New-York.

FURNITURE

OF NEW DESIGNS AND SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for CASH.

In the stock will be found a large assortment of new and beautiful styles, which for good taste in design cannot be surpassed.

Call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. FREDERICK KRUTENA,
No. 34 and 36 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

BEEBE'S COOKING RANGES

Combine more good qualities than any other range, in use. They are economical in the consumption of coal, easily kept in repair, have an open fire for roasting, and give more bakers.

All the various sizes put up and warranted by
JAMES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late Jones, Beebe & Co.,
corner Reade, Centre and Elm-sts.

THE LOYAL YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK, without distinction of party, will assemble at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22. They will be addressed by
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
FREDERICK MONTGOMERY, Esq., of Vicksburgh,
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Gen. JAMES HAMILTON, of Texas,
Gen. BENJAMIN F. BEUGE,
And others.

REAL MOSAIC AND SOLID GOLD HAIR RINGS AND PINS,
NINE AND TEN DOLLARS A SET,
At S. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 416 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SAN FRANCISCO SHIPPERS.—In consequence of the bad weather, the clipper ship SUCCESS, at Pier No. 38 East River, will sail Thursday, one day.
BUTTON & CO., No. 50 South-st., corner Wall.

DEAFNESS,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRH,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
AND
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR
AND
THROAT,
CURED BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 616
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 28, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never did for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed argues the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 22, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a constant dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent coughing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I have lost a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is so skillful and so successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great pleasure and pleasure. I remain forever again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 56 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great nervousness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a constant accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me sudden nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. When I suffered for so long a time is inexplicable. My system was entirely disorganized and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud constantly before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. VON EISENBERG, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. VON EISENBERG's mild and scientific treatment of the Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which governs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to results success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 322 3d-st.

No. 78 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 5, 1863.

I have been constantly deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for about eighteen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, attended with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in this City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. VON EISENBERG, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unmerited reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principle which directs his mode of treating the hearing ear, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 22, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with congealed blood, relieving her immediately, and all without pain. His wife grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. FOST, No. 38 Scott-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 26, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not hear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
GEORGE GILLON,
No. 78 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from what they pronounced CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my voice completely arrested by continual sensations of the throat, the cavities seeming overcome with continual but fruitless efforts to clear the throat and nose, so much so, that every one thought I was consumptive. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. VON EISENBERG, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most cheerfully recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. VON EISENBERG, with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 108 6th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 616 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BE PUBLISHED IMMEDIATELY,
PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTERS
QUESTIONS OF NATIONAL POLICY.
One new Time pamphlet.
Price, 25 cents; per order, 15 cents.
E. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 61 John-st.

NEW BOOKS
BY
HAWTHORNE AND AGASSIZ.
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
HAVE NOW READY THE DAILY
OUR OLD HOME.
A SERIES OF ENGLISH SKETCHES.
By NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE,
Author of "The Scarlet Letter," &c. 1 vol., 16mo. Brown Cloth, uniform with Hawthorne's works. $1 25.

CONTENTS.

Consular Experiences.	Near Oxford.
Leamington Spa.	Scenes of the Haunted Burns
Lichfield Cathedral.	Country.
Recollections of a Quiet	Outside Glimpses of English
Woman.	Life.
Litchfield and Uttoxeter.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.

[illegible]-AV.—Four-story brown stone, 25 feet wide, with furniture.

LAFAYETTE-PLACE—[illegible] with house and [illegible] complete, with rear [illegible] or stable.

SIXTEENTH-ST.—Near Union-square—House [illegible] ft. wide, with stable.

For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale a number of valuable [illegible] either for improvement or investment, as follows:

FIFTH-AVENUE—Fronting Central Park.

FIFTH-AVENUE—Below Central Park; very desirable [illegible].

FIFTH-AVENUE—Between 120th and 130th sts.

BROADWAY—At different points between 42d and 63d sts., including several corners.

[illegible]

MADISON-AVENUE—Murray Hill; an extra sized lot.

An entire block of 64 lots, bounded by 4th and 5th avs., and fronting Central Park.

Fourteen entire blocks of land north of 149th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, E. H. WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT AND HIGHLY FINISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM ON LONG ISLAND, immediately south of Fort Schuyler, at the junction of the East River with the Sound, 11 miles from the City, containing [illegible] acres. The mansion, garden, orchard and buildings cover about [illegible] acres. [illegible] in high state of cultivation. [illegible] with over half a mile of water front, having a sand and gravel beach, whence rises a bank shaded by large trees of natural growth, and with a marine view of unsurpassed beauty and extent. The mansion is large and convenient, [illegible] square, piazzas in front and rear; extensive outbuildings, consisting of carriage-house, [illegible] cottages, [illegible] bathing and boat houses, &c. Never-failing wells of water, ice-pond and large ice-house. The whole in fine order, well drained and perfectly healthy. [illegible] about 32 acres, embracing [illegible] garden, orchard and buildings; and the east and west sides, forming several fine building sites. The furniture in the house and the farming utensils will be sold if desired. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN CRYDER, No. 50 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, [illegible] well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches [illegible] with [illegible] acres of land will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to [illegible] YOUNG, No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE—THE very desirable property [illegible] Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines, [illegible] Apply to [illegible] RIPLEY WATTS, Executor, No. [illegible] Broadway.

LOTS FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, SIXTEEN lots of ground on the west side of [illegible]-av. and [illegible] in all [illegible] suitable for a church or other public building; the entire purchase money [illegible] satisfactorily improved. Apply to JOHN RILEY, President of the [illegible] or JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE, two first-class four-story brown-stone front houses, English basement, with all the modern improvements, rooms richly frescoed or papered; location unsurpassed, being in 21st-st., facing Gramercy Park. [illegible] Apply to WM. MACGORGE, Jr., No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on Madison-av., near 31st-st., for sale; [illegible] 36th, 38th, 41st, 46th and 47th sts., near 5th-av., and others variously located; $8,000 to $75,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS OR BONDS—A fine 3-story brick house, with two lots of ground [illegible] in the village of Tarrytown, now leased to a good tenant, paying [illegible] NEWMAN & FITTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek [illegible] by the [illegible] for an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler, in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild [illegible] a good water front and depth, and easy of access from the City, by ferry and railroad, in thirty minutes. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a first-class 4-story brown-stone English basement house, elegantly furnished, and in complete order throughout, with immediate possession. Price with furniture, $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] ACRES IN Broome County, [illegible] miles from Erie Railroad station, [illegible] for a small country place a few hours' ride from New-York. Apply at No. [illegible] CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEMENT house, No. [illegible] 4 stories, with modern improvements. Possession [illegible] Price $11,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and cottages to let, for the season or year, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 [illegible] Orange [illegible]

FOR SALE—A LARGE FAMILY MANSION with four lots of ground and stable attached, in the [illegible] part of the City [illegible] will be sold with or without the lots. Terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, 25 feet front, with a 3-story extension 18 by 30 feet, built in the very best manner by the owner for his own residence. Apply on the premises, at No. 9 West 29th-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS AND farms for sale or exchange, [illegible] Tarrytown, containing from 3 to 100 acres. For particulars apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FULL FRONT CORner house, on Madison-av., $30,000. Also, several houses in good locations, and in 23d-st. [illegible] Apply to J. S. MOON, [illegible] 4th-av., near [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ON LONG Island, in the town of Huntington, near the village, a farm of [illegible] acres, [illegible] abounding in fruit of the choicest selection; [illegible] house, carriage-house, barns and [illegible] every description. The stock and all the [illegible] if required. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. LANGDALE, No. [illegible] South [illegible], Williamsburgh, or of D. STRONG, No. 317 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, where a map of the farm can be seen, and further particulars had.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE PROPERty adjoining the Second Presbyterian Church in Prospect-st., containing [illegible] acres [illegible] fine dwelling-house, 46x40 feet, a barn, carriage-house, &c. It is well stocked with fruit trees in full bearing; it has a front on Prospect-st. of about 1,700 feet, thus affording a number of fine additional building sites on either side of the present dwelling. For further particulars apply on the premises. CALEB BALDWIN.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LEASE.—A furnished [illegible] great beauty, within one hour of the City, to lease for two or three years to a small family. The [illegible] large and well furnished. Gardener's lodge, large stables, carriage-house, and 14 acres in ornamental grounds and garden. Rent $1,500 per annum. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET (owner going abroad.) About an acre of land and carriage-house; dwelling-house handsomely furnished, piano, &c.; convenient to depot; rent $75 per month. Inquire of EFFINGHAM T. HYATT, No. [illegible] Beekman-st., over the Park Bank, or of HENRY R. BLACKWELL, Land Agent, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE first-class modern house, and five acres of land, well shaded and fruited, one hour from City Hall and four minutes' walk from depot. Terms liberal. Inquire of HENRY CRANE, No. 23 9th-st., or J. S. CALDWELL, No. 38 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MAPLEWOOD, N. J., a desirable cottage-built residence, with one or more acres of land beautifully [illegible] and convenient to station. Apply at drug-store, corner [illegible] and Bowery.

FARMS.

FOR SALE LOW—NINETY-ACRE FARM, ONE of the best grain, hay and garden farms in New-Jersey, well fruited, watered, &c.; good and ample farm buildings; house contains 10 rooms; high ground and [illegible] desirable location; 1 mile from depot, 30 from City. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; [illegible] dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to [illegible] J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites. Wholesale and retail. Also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress in a small private family; can give six years' good City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 21 President-st., near Hamilton Ferry.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or children's nurse and plain sewer; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 24 Wooster-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—HEAD COOK'S SITUATION WANTed, by a woman who cannot be excelled in all kinds of English and French cooking, entrées, fancy desserts, confectionaries, &c., and the serving up of supper and dinner for parties. Having served as head cook a number of years in first-class hotels and private families, she is fully competent; best of reference. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, in the fancy store, near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a small private family as cook; she has no objection to assist with the washing; she fully understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. [illegible], between [illegible] and [illegible] sts., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIenced woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook in all its branches, meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; wages $10 to $12; City or country. Call or address [illegible]

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as good cook; understands baking; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as cook; is willing to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 130 East 26th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, chambermaids and waitresses, experienced nurses and seamstresses and general housework servants. The largest selection of first-class servants in Brooklyn, whose references are to our best families, may be found daily at CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. [illegible] Tillary-st., Brooklyn, 14 years established. None but the most respectable servants admitted.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a competent girl with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or regular laundress; does up linens in good style; wages $9. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable woman, a situation as laundress; understands French fluting, &c.; has unexceptionable recommendations from the family [illegible] with whom she has lived five years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WISHES a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist with chamberwork or plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 73 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as nurse and seamstress in a respectable private family; is willing to take charge of one or two growing children; can cut and make their dresses; the best of City reference given; has lived six years with her last employer. Call at No. 63 Irving-place.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as waitress, or chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to assist in [illegible] Call at No. 77 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG REspectable German girl, who speaks English, is desirous of finding a good home with an American or English family, to take care of a few young children, whom she is able to teach the elementary course of the German and French languages; [illegible] Inquire at No. [illegible] William-st., near Beekman.

TO EMPLOYERS.—SITUATIONS WANTED for four first-class Protestant cooks and three competent family seamstresses; also, nurses and chambermaids and six smart chambermaids and waitresses, Protestants and others, and a situation to travel South, or to California, [illegible] and a large number of smart, competent girls, with good reference, for cooking, washing and ironing, and all kinds of housework, on hand; good situations wanted [illegible] high wages; also, situation wanted by a first-class colored woman and waitress. Employers will please favor with a call at No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 307 AND 309 4TH-av., (late Beckham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.,) may be found a large number of first-class servants, both male and female. All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing C. C. BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av. As many mistakes have occurred by letters being addressed Beckham & Bedell, No. [illegible] I will here inform my patrons that I have no connection with the office next door, styled "Beckham's," late of Grand-st., as there is no person living in the City by that name since the death of Charles Beckham, and they are [illegible] C. C. BEDELL.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. [illegible] Grand-st., Bowery, [illegible] continues to keep first-class servants for the City or country, of all nations; [illegible] cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed. Also, coachmen, waiters, farm-men, &c.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize, by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. [illegible]

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper or general clerk, by a person who has had ten years' business experience on his own account. Expectations moderate. Reference unexceptionable. Address LAWRENCE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single, respectable Protestant, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; has [illegible] reference [illegible] City [illegible] and train horses to the saddle or harness. Can call and see his employer, [illegible] Inquire at No. [illegible] University-place, [illegible] store for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman of long experience who thoroughly understands his business, wishes a situation as coachman to a family with a pair of horses; can be implicitly relied upon for sobriety, honesty and attention to his duty; has good City reference. Address S. S., No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable single man; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good and careful driver and can produce good references. Address J. [illegible] Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man in a private family, who knows his business thoroughly; can give several years' City recommendation. Address [illegible] Box No. [illegible] Times Office, or can be seen at McNicoll's livery stable, No. 38 East 13th-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a married man, English; understands his business in all respects; would take charge of a small garden; wife is a first-rate cook [illegible] both can give the very best of City reference. Address G. A., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a competent single man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 134 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a single, Protestant man, as coachman and groom; understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as coachman and gardener, with best of references. Apply at No. 6 Crosby-st.

AS FOOTMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as footman and to assist in waiting at table, or as body servant and willing to travel with a gentleman or any private family; good City references given. Can be seen this day, Monday, at 13 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener; thoroughly understands the management of green and hothouse plants; is a good florist and [illegible] single man. Address, by letter, to A. [illegible] Box No. 152 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A competent waiter, in a private family; a single man; has long City reference from [illegible] families. Can be seen for two days at G. Brown's, No. [illegible] Broadway, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY young man, as assistant book-keeper or clerk in a wholesale store, manufactory, or office. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address [illegible] Box No. 113 Times Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

SALES LADIES.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO first-class sales ladies, with good references; permanent employment; good wages. Address, by letter, FREDERICK LORSER & CO., No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house, 15 to 16 years old. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WAITER.—WANTED, A COLORED WAITER AT No. 11 Rutgers-place, a single man, of good character, may learn [illegible] on application.

PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS COOKS, and cooks to assist in the washing and ironing, and chambermaids and waitresses for private families, &c., in City and country, at the Servants' Large Institute, No. 133 11th-st., corner 4th-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, LAUNDRESS, waitress, nurse, seamstress and a French lady's maid. None but Protestants, with City reference, need apply, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. [illegible] [illegible] JOHN GINTY.

WANTED—TWO MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT women in a private family; one as child's nurse and seamstress, the other as first-rate cook; must have City reference. Apply after 11 o'clock, at No. 1 West 18th-st., second door from Fifth-av.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR A FIRE INsurance Company. Applicants will give their names, address and references. None need apply without unexceptional references. Address Box No. 2,900, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—[illegible] WORKMAN TO RUN the "combined moulding machine;" must have run one before; steady work and good wages given. Apply at No. 46 Mercer-st., immediately.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED.

Several first-class salesmen, for the silks, dress-goods and hosiery, and glove departments. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. [illegible] Bowery.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, AS SALESMAN in a wholesale house, an active, willing and intelligent man, well acquainted with the City. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 173 Times Office, with references, which must be unquestionable.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN who can furnish good recommendations, that he is a careful and skillful driver, and capable of the perfect management and control of horses; a married man and a steady [illegible] preferred; he must be otherwise well recommended, and be willing to make himself generally useful. Those bringing the recommendations required above, can apply at No. [illegible] Union-square, northeast corner of 15th-st. and 4th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; BEST OF City reference required. Apply at No. 35 East 29th-st. this morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD TEAMSTER, TO GO A short distance in the country; must be a steady, sober man—a Protestant. Apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18 YEARS old, who is a rapid penman, and quick and correct at figures. Address in handwriting, Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, ACQUAINTED with the business, in the bookstore of GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN.

1,[illegible] BALES

UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.

[illegible] BARRELS

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

[illegible] BARRELS

RESIN.

[illegible] PACKAGES

SUNDRIES.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

THE

PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN,

Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

ALSO,

Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE.

[illegible] Bales Upland Cotton.

[illegible] Half-Bales Upland Cotton.

[illegible] Pockets.

[illegible] Barrels Resin.

[illegible] Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize Schooner FROLIC.

[illegible] Bales Upland Cotton.

[illegible] Bales Sea Island Cotton.

[illegible] Packages Sea Island Cotton.

Marked—F. H. (FORT HENRY.)

[illegible] Bales Cotton.

[illegible] Round Bales Sea Island Cotton.

[illegible] Half-round Bales Sea Island Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN.

[illegible] Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner LADY MARIA.

[illegible] Round Bales Upland Cotton.

[illegible] Half-Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner JULIA.

[illegible] Bales Upland Cotton.

Marked—D. S. (DE SOTO.)

[illegible] Bales Upland Cotton.

[illegible] Bags Upland Cotton.

Marked—H. H. (HENDRICK HUDSON.)

[illegible] Bales Upland Cotton.

[illegible] Half Bales Upland Cotton.

[illegible] Bags Cotton.

Marked—U. (UNKNOWN.)

[illegible] Bags Sea Island Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner ANN.

[illegible] Square Bales Upland Cotton.

[illegible] Round Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner BLAZER.

13 Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner KATE.

1 Bale Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize Schooner MARIA.

[illegible] Bales Upland Cotton.

[illegible] Bags Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Steamer PLANTER.

[illegible] Bales Upland Cotton.

Cargo—Prize sloop SOUTHERN STAR.

[illegible] Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Marked—S. A. G. (SAGAMORE.)

11 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize steamer VICTOR.

[illegible] Pkgs. Assorted Cargo, Liquors, Cigars, Bacon, Tea, &c. (These goods may be examined on Monday, Sept. 21, by cards from Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.)

From SUNDRY PRIZE VESSELS.

11 Sextants, 7 Quadrants, 5 Pistols, 3 Compasses, 1 Barometer, 4 Spy Glasses, 5 Navigators, Water Casks, &c.

Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., on Monday, the 21st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal, Southern District of Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLEYEL PIANO FORTE, ARTISTIC BRONZES, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 17 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the residence of [illegible] consisting in part of richly-carved rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, fine rosewood centre tables, marble top, elegantly carved rosewood marble top étagère, very fine French piano forte, Pleyel maker; Paris buhl cabinets and armoires, rich green and gold brocatel curtains, carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, black walnut bookcases, library tables and chairs, walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, couches and easy chairs, enameled bedroom furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, lace and brocatel curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, China, glassware, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Paintings and bronzes to be sold at 1 o'clock, among which will be found the Virgin Offering of the Fish, a true copy of Raphael, the Transfiguration; also several by Hermann, Ogeran, Culverhouse, two from the royal palace of Newly, and others. The bronzes consisting of groups, figures, and vases are of the choicest designs and favorite subjects. The furniture, &c., will be on exhibition on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst. Catalogues and permits at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 30th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELLA WARLEY, Consisting of

GROCERIES,
TEA,
COFFEE,
HARDWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
FINE SALT,
PIG LEAD,
ENFIELD RIFLES,
SWORDS and BLADES,
ALCOHOL,
SEGARS, and
LARGE LOT
ASSORTED
GOODS, &c., &c.

Also, [illegible] tons English F. Coal, from prize steamer PETERHOFF.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

EDWARD PATTERSON, Auctioneer.

POLICE AUCTION SALE.—A HORSE AND cart will be sold at the Metropolitan Stable, corner of Prince and Crosby sts., on MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1863, to pay expenses for keeping the same.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 16, 1863.

THE U. S. STORE SHIP "FALMOUTH" will be sold at public auction, at Aspinwall, on or about the 1st Oct. next. In the original construction of the hull of that vessel, there was expended 16,000 cubic feet of live oak timber; 17,000 feet, board measure, of white oak; 75,000 feet, board measure, of yellow pine lumber; 12,000 feet white pine lumber; 21,500 pounds bolt copper; 14,000 pounds sheet copper; 6,700 pounds composition; 70,000 pounds of iron; 4,000 pounds lead, and her repairs have always been made to correspond with the original construction.

This vessel was fitted as a store ship at New-York yard in 1853. Terms of sale, cash.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 21st sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion, at the Quartermaster's Warehouse, on the square between E and F, and 21st and 22d sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores condemned as unfit for public service, consisting in part of Scrap Iron and Leather, Saddles, Bridles, parts of Harness and Wagons, Tents, Tools and Implements. Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

SHOW-CASES.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders executed. HOFFMAN & FERSH, 133 Chatham-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or currency, funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS, DEALERS IN UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, Office of PARKE & BOWDOIN, No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

Having been appointed agents for the United States 5-20 Loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the above Bonds at par. Interest in gold, commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention.

PARKE & BOWDOIN.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board. Mercantile paper and loans negotiated.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF $1,[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Sept. [illegible], 1863.

Sealed proposals are hereby invited, and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Sept. 25, at 12 o'clock M., for the whole or any part of each of the following classes of State stocks, to be issued under authority of chapters 118, 216 and 225, respectively, of the acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts of the current year, namely:

For one million of dollars of the "Coast Defence Fund," in certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000,) redeemable in twenty (20) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year.

Also, for three hundred thousand dollars of the Scrip of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, in Certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000,) redeemable in [illegible] years and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. [illegible]

Also, for five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Bounty Fund," in Certificates of one thousand dollars each ($1,000,) redeemable in twenty (20) years, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. (5 per cent.) per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

The Certificates of each class will be redeemable at maturity in gold, and will have interest warrants (coupons) attached to them payable at maturity in coin, at this office.

Bidders will be particular to specify in their proposals the class or classes of Scrip for which they bid, noting that any accrued interest will in all cases be an additional charge to the purchaser.

All proposals must be inclosed in a carefully sealed envelope, addressed to the "Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and marked distinctly, "Proposals for Loan," and accompanied with a certified check for five per cent. on the whole amount bid for, to be forfeited to the treasury in case of non-fulfillment of accepted proposal.

The checks of parties whose proposals are not accepted will be returned to them.

Parties whose bids are accepted (and the right is reserved to reject any and all bids) will be at once notified thereof, and payment for the Scrip assigned to them must be made at the time and place of the delivery of the Certificates, which will take place between the sixth and tenth days of October next.

Or, at option, one-half of the amount of Scrip awarded may be paid for between the before-named dates, and the balance in three months thereafter, in which case a certified receipt for the amount paid will be given, but no Certificates of Scrip will be delivered until the final payment is made.

HENRY K. OLIVER, Treasurer and Receiver-General of Massachusetts.

BEEBEE, HODGES & CO., BROKERS, No. [illegible] Exchange-place.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c., bought and sold on commission. Dividends collected. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

EDWARD KING offers his services to the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

REDEMPTION OF CORPORATION BONDS.—The Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York, [illegible] on the presentation of said Bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $[illegible]

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase, at not less than the par value of the whole or any part of the sum of [illegible], of "Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds" of the Corporation of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 29 of the Laws of 1863, and by an Ordinance of said Corporation, approved [illegible]

Said Bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, and will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November of each year, and the principal thereof will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1897.

The proposals will state the amount of said bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain, (at the Broadway Bank,) on THURSDAY, October 1, 1863, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the Chamberlain's receipt for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from October 1, 1863.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds of 1897," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The Comptroller reserves, as usual, the right to reject any or all bids if the public interest should require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, September 18, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the purpose of electing fifteen Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books in the City of New-York will be closed from and after the 22d day of September inst., until the 8th day of October next. J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE N. Y., PROV. & BOSTON R. R. CO., STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMpany are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of Sept. next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 A. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of Sept.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Sept. 17, 1863.

THE BANK OF CANTON—(CANTON, ST. Lawrence County,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the securities of the above-named Company, including stockholders and floating debt creditors, are requested to sign the terms of reorganization and to assign their bonds, evidences of indebtedness and certificates of stock to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of October, 1863, in order to participate in the purchase of the road.

CHARLES MORAN, Purchaser, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All bondholders of Steubenville and Indiana Railroad County Bonds are requested to meet the Trustees at the office of Wilbur & Price, No. 25 Pine-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., for consultation on business of importance to their interests.

JEREMIAH WILBUR, H. M. ALEXANDER, Trustees.

New-York, Sept. 17, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Second-av. Railroad Company, held on the 8th instant, JOHN RILEY, Esq., was elected President, in place of D. H. HUGHES, resigned, and D. M. HUGHES was elected Vice-President, in place of R. J. SHELDON, resigned. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.—An installment of EIGHTY DOLLARS on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the first instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS—State of Ohio—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable in April and October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

so long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday,) Sept. 21, At 12½ o'clock, at the STOCK SALESROOM, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.

For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.			Shares.		
100 Saratoga Bnn. S. Co.			30 Beekman Ins.		
10 Bank of America		100	50 N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.		100
20 Com. Ins. Co.		100	20 Col. Marine Ins.		
13 N. J. R. & T. Co.		50	10 Williamsb'g Gas Co.		50
10 Lamar Ins. Co.		100	10 Lenox Fire Ins.		25
8 N. Y. F. & M. Ins.		100			

$1,000 New-York City 6 p. c. Stock, due 1867.

$6,000 7 p. c. Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh R. Co. Bonds.

$2,000 6 p. c. Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville R. Bonds.

$5,000 8 p. c. Watertown and Madison R. Co. 2d Mg. Bonds.

$4,000 7 p. c. Scioto and Hocking Val. R. 1st M. Bonds.

$2,000 6 p. c. Sacramento City and County Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 24. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

HANOVER BANK.—STATEMENT OF BALances and Dividends remaining unclaimed for two years preceding Sept. 1, 1863.

Wm. S. Alexander		John Mayer
Edward Austin		A. N. Mabee & Co.
Bradner & Furman		F. W. Newell
Geo. Bliss		Jacob New
I. Bloch		J. O'Mahoney, Treas'r.
H. C. Boyd		John Ogden
Byerly & Co.		Ogden, Hazlett & Co.
A. Cameron		G. A. Parsons
J. C. Crain		E. W. Pemberton
Chamberbaugh, Sibley & Co.		M. B. DaCunha Rees
W. F. Clarke		J. Ridgway
J. E. Corning, Adm'r.		Geo. A. Rogerson
W. H. Coles, Trustee		Saltus & Co.
Jas. Cook		P. W. Stebbins
[illegible]		H. P. Stewart
D. L. Gray		R. Sheridan
Mary De Laguna		Stewart & Voris
A. Gildermeister		Haskell G. Smith
Nicholas Gutieres		Smith & Bender
A. D. Harper		Steiglitz & Isadore
Alex. Hamilton, Jr.		Stowers, McKinney & Co.
Wm. Hartmann		Chas. Tracy, Treas'r.
Wm. Hopkins		Jas. S. Thayer
Dwight Johnson		G. T. Thomas, Assignee
[illegible]		[illegible]
D. O. Ketchum & Co.		Union Consolidated Mining Co. Div.
[illegible]		J. W. Vandervoort
[illegible]		Francois Vallee
[illegible]		Webster & Palmer
[illegible] Livingston		R. O. Wetmore & Co.
Lyon, Hill & Goodnow		W. H. Newman
A. McDonald		

DIVIDENDS.

1859, January, P. B. La Forge, on four shares $14 00

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, Sept. 12, 1863.

JAS. W. HALE, Public Notary, No. 73 Wall-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank, of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. H. MARSTON, No. 30 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital $300,000

Surplus over .... $200,000 Assets over $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 50 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid-in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premiums made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUDLEY B. FULLER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 323 BOWERY.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on $1,000 and under; 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Oct. [illegible] will draw interest from that date.

CHAS. PECK, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. [illegible] Chatham-square, New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 1, WILL COMMENCE ON THAT DATE.

This Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Deposits made now will bear interest from Oct. 1. Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of $3 per share (Ten Per Cent.,) free from Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN FRANKLIN-court, containing eight rooms, gas and water. Rent $240 per annum. Also, second floor in private house No. 176 East 84th-st., to a small family. Rent $240 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to J. CORBETT, No. 231 9th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BROWN-STONE house No. 19 Union-square, suitable either for a first-class boarding club or restaurant, in complete order. Furniture and fixtures for sale. Immediate possession can be had. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO story cottage, surrounded with shade trees, and pleasantly located, on the corner of [illegible]-av. and [illegible] Rent low. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 25x[illegible] feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—COMplete in every respect, in a good neighborhood, and for a small family—from 1st of October to 1st of May. For such, a liberal price will be paid. [illegible] to or not far distant from the house. Address, Box No. 231 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY 1ST of November next, for six months; a furnished house, situated anywhere between 20th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. To any one having a good house a liberal price will be paid and satisfactory references given. Address, W. J. K., Box No. 163 Times Office.

STABLE WANTED FOR ONE YEAR.—A stable with stalls for four horses; location between 4th and Madison avs., and 4th and 30th sts. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, UNFURNISHED, A 3½ OR 4-story high stoop house, at least 18 feet wide, between Lexington and 6th avs., and between 10th and 30th sts. Address J. WEED, No. 65 South-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN IN THE ARMY WISHES to open a correspondence with some young lady, for the mutual improvement of both parties, and perhaps matrimony hereafter. Please inclose carte de visite. Address W. H. [illegible] Company C, Fifth regiment Connecticut Volunteers, First brigade, First division, Twelfth corps, via Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April [illegible], 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the time of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNdersigned, until MONDAY NOON, Sept. 28, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles, viz.:

Overcoats, Footmen's.
Overcoats, Mounted.
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Post Order Books.
Post Morning Report Books.
Post Letter Books.
Post Guard Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Target Practice Books.
Inspection Report Books.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and setting forth that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this City.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened Monday, Sept. 28, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms for Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNdersigned, until WEDNESDAY NOON, Sept. 23, 1863, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles, to wit:

Brown Drills, Standard, 33 inches wide.
Brown Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Cotton Duck, [illegible]
Drum Heads, Snare.
Drum Heads, Batter.
Drum Cords.
Army Cloth, Dark Blue, Standard.
Felling Axes.
Sashes, Worsted.
Recruiting Flags.
Recruiting Flags, Halliards.
Storm Flags.
Storm Flags, Halliards.
Fifes.
Chevrons, Sergeants—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry.
Chevrons, Corporals—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and setting forth that the bidder will enter into a contract if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

All supplies must be delivered in good, new packages, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Depot in this City.

Written contracts will be entered into with parties to whom awards are made, and bonds required of them in sums equal to one-fourth the value of the goods contracted for.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Blank forms of Proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

[illegible]

MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Colonial and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 5th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, in accordance with the authority of the acts of this Island, 22 Vic. ch. [illegible], "to promote steam communication between this island and the United States of America," and [illegible] in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch. [illegible]

The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be made, will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., [illegible] London, and [illegible] No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.

Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT.—PROposals are solicited at this office for the furnishing of ROOFING FELT, in considerable quantities. It may be required from time to time in the construction of cavalry stables and barracks.

The felt to be delivered at the wharf of the Cavalry Depot, at Gisboro Point, near this City.

Bidders are requested to send with their bids samples of the quality of felt they propose to furnish.

The felt will be subject to inspection on delivery.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with good board, at No. 5 St. Luke's-place (Leroy-st.) Location pleasant and convenient.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND PRIVATE table wanted for a gentleman, his wife, child and nurse, in a respectable private family, well situated, between 14th and 40th sts., and [illegible] and 6th avs. Address Box No. 311 New-York Post-office, with terms and full particulars. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY A young collegian, in a quiet and religious family, (Episcopal preferred,) between 10th and 40th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address, with terms, &c., Y. D. C., Box No. 836 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; location north of 14th-st., between 3d and 6th avs. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 4,[illegible] Post-office, New-York City.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED BOARD BY A lady and two daughters in a private family; location above 10th-st., and between 4th and 6th avs. Address [illegible] No. [illegible]

AT NO. 170 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; references required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall months, in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and [illegible] among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address R. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR FALL AND Winter.—A small family, or gentleman and wife, willing to pay a fair price for good board, will find two or three large well furnished rooms after 21st inst. Apply to DWIGHT BISHOP, Yonkers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HOPKINS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

New-York, Sept. 18, 1863.

(Signed) HENRY HOPKINS, GEO. P. PAYSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a Copartnership under the firm of GIDEON PUTT & CO., for the transaction of a General Stock and Exchange Commission business, at No. [illegible] Wall-st.

New-York, Sept. 18, 1863.

(Signed) GIDEON PUTT, GEORGE P. PAYSON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP BEtween the undersigned and N. P. KINSHEIMER, in the real estate commission business, under the firm name of J. ADAMS & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1863.

J. FLEISCHMANN.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & Co., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Venereal Disease and Weakness than all other physicians combined. One call will cure you in less time and expense than any one can do it, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE BY DR. POWERS. SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure. Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous remedy cures weakness of the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 78th edition, over 400 pages, nearly 100 figure illustrations upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary Diseases and their Consequences, the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs of the male and female, Latest Researches in Physiology; European Hospital Practice; Quacks, their Recipes and Specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London Treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase the original work of F. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., &c. STOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Professor of Midwifery, who has successfully treated all diseases of Females for thirty years, can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by letter.

Her infallible medicines for either married or single ladies can be sent by mail. Price $5.

N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame RESTELL'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., from whatever cause, without the use of medicines or instruments, can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can return the same day.

MADAME RESTELL,
Female Physician and Accoucheur,
No. 162 Chambers-st., New-York City.
Ladies who desire board, and the best medical attendance during confinement, can be accommodated.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," especially intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained, in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally, Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorator, Essence of Life, never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure to every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MRS. MAXWELL, M. D., NO. 6 GREENE-STREET, New-York, takes pleasure in offering her services to the ladies who are suffering from irregularities, Suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced. In order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a Lying-in Hospital. There the most perfect secrecy is observed, and all the comforts of home in a sick-room may be found. Also, Female Monthly Pills. Price, $1. And where the children can always be adopted.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

NEW-YORK ELECTROPATHIC AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, (established 1852,) principal office No. 25 Cooper Union Building. Electricity scientifically applied, instructions given, and reliable medicines for domestic and private use carefully dispensed.
MYERS & PHELPS,
Physicians, Pharmaceutists and Medical Electricians.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or medical treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

THE GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER, A. B. MAURICE, will unfold the meandering of the past, present and future, covering the whole field of all that relates to your happiness or misery through your whole life; he will bring success out of the most hopeless cases of any undertaking. All who consult him will have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. Hours until 9 in the evening. No. 129 Bleecker-st., near Wooster.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Beekman-street with trap-block.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Eighty-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and in Fifty-fifth-street, from Third to Lexington avenues.

For building a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Beekman-street, from Park-row to South-street, including the lots on South-street and Park-row, and upon all the intersecting streets to the extent of half the blocks north and south of Beekman-street; also, all the lots fronting on or adjacent to Eighty-fourth-street, on both sides of the way between Third and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots fronting on or adjacent to Fifty-fifth-street, on both sides of the way, between Third and Lexington avenues; also, all the lots fronting on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO TOBACCO-HOLDERS.—NOtice is hereby given to all persons having tobacco stored in No. 1 Clinton Wharf, Atlantic Dock, that said tobacco is being removed to the Union Stores, Brooklyn. This notice is given that all parties interested may make the necessary change of insurance.

A. S. JARVIS, Inspector,
Office corner Clinton and South sts., New-York.
CITY OF NEW-YORK TOBACCO INSPECTION, Sept. 12, 1863.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT, SEPTEMBER.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamers META and HELEN, will leave Robinson-st. Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and intermediate landings as follows:

META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, Sep. 19	8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 19	3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 20	[illegible] A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 20	[illegible] P. M.
Monday, Sept. 21	[illegible] A. M.	Monday, Sept. 21	[illegible] P. M.
Monday, Sept. 21	[illegible] P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 22	[illegible] A. M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 23	3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 24	[illegible] A. M.
Thursday, Sep. 24	3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 25	7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 25	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sep. 26	7 A. M.
Saturday, Sep. 26	3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 28	7½ A. M.
Monday, Sept. 28	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29	7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29	3½ P. M.	Wednes'y, Sep. 30	7½ A. M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 30	3½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1	7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1	3½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 2	8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 3	3½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 5	10 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 6	3½ P. M.	Wednes'y, Oct. 7	11 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 8	3½ P. M.	Friday, Oct. 9	6 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 9	3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10	6½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 10	3½ P. M.		

River Fare, in all cases, 10 cents.

STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. J. P. CORLIES.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, Sept. 22	6 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 21	2 A. M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 23	6 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 21	3½ P. M.
Thursday, Sep. 24	7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 22	3 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 25	7½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sep. 23	3 P. M.
Saturday, Sep. 26	7½ A. M.	Thursday, Sep. 24	3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 28	7½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 25	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 29	7½ A. M.	Saturday, Sep. 26	3½ P. M.
Wednes'y, Sep. 30	7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 28	3½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 1	7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 29	3½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 2	7½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sep. 30	3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 3	7½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 1	3½ P. M.
		Friday, Oct. 2	3½ P. M.
		Saturday, Oct. 3	3 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.

The steamer THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., will leave New-York, foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., landing at Newburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie each way. The CORNELL will commence running on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1863.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

AN ÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE. TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 307 Broadway, near 20th-st.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth without the slightest pain. Dr. COLTON, who originated and first demonstrated the value of the NITROUS OXIDE as an anæsthetic, having had twenty years' experience with the gas, will administer it in person. Instructions, with the right apparatus furnished to dentists, on very reasonable terms, with a certificate of ability. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.
OFFICE No. 22 BOND-ST.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 307 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

I CAN POSITIVELY EXTRACT TEETH without a particle of pain, and never fail, by the use of my improved Nitrous Oxide Gas, (or oxygenated air.) It is pleasant to take and decidedly beneficial to any one having weak lungs. Beautiful full and partial sets of teeth inserted at the most reasonable rates.

W. G. WEEN, Dentist, No. 68 South 6th-st.,
Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh.)

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth by using my new chemically purified chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect. Gold sets teeth, $20; vulcanite, $8; gold fillings, $1; silver and dentine, 50c.; extracting, 25c. Dr. E. L. WAIT, No. 96 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

REMOVAL.—C. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, NO. 21 Clinton-place, near University, 8th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,800 Horse-power, 5,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,

will sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from Boston, Oct. 6.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin .... $[illegible]
Intermediate .... [illegible]
Steerage 30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $25, $30, $35, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 13 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wedn'y, Sept. 23.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wedn'dy, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wedn'y, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at an early hour; has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA .... Saturday .... Sept. 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Saturday .... Oct. 3.
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... Saturday .... Oct. 10.

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,[illegible]	Brooking	Sept. 26.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace	Oct. 9.
CAROLINA	2,972	Roberts	Oct. 23.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, at which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin .... $[illegible] } Payable in Currency.
Steerage .... [illegible]

Dietary and accommodation, unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
DAMASCUS,
Capt. BROWN, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec on
SATURDAY, Sept. 26.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $77. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's New Steamship CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY .... 12th October.
MONDAY .... 9th November.
MONDAY .... 7th December.

Passage money—To Nassau, N. P. $45
Passage money—to Havana 50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,

Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon.
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The first-class, full-power, British steamer VIRGINIA, GRACE, Master, will be dispatched from Pier No. 45, East River, on FRIDAY, August 28, 1863.

Freight taken at the lowest rates. Superior cabin and steerage accommodations, at very low rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The CHINA will sail Oct. 7.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sacks, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.

The sacks are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto annexed July 8, 1856; another addition thereto, annexed March 3, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York State, one-fourth of a mile from the depot of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderosseras Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Address
JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

$10,000.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE, ENERgetic business man, with the above amount, to join the advertiser in an established cash business, from which a large fortune can be realized in a short time. Only those having the money and meaning business need apply, at No. 29 Beekman-st., from Monday until Thursday next.

TO PHYSICIANS OR DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE—A drug-store doing a good business, together with a physician's practice. Connected with the store is a two-story dwelling, a barn and an acre of ground, located in the centre of a beautiful village, one hour's ride from the City by railroad. For further particulars inquire of JAS. T. FOSTER, No. 63 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, Nos. 71 and 73 Chambers, Supreme Court Rooms, up stairs.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON, }

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (7th-av., northwest corner of West 47th-st.,) NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, the following act of Congress and Proclamation of the President based upon the same, is published for the information of all concerned:

CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Capt. and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.

An *Act Relating to Habeas Corpus and Regulating Judicial Proceedings in Certain Cases.* Approved March 3, 1863.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended, as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to return the body of any person or persons detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended by the Judge or Court having issued the writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continue.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—A PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Constitution of the United States has ordained that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it; and, whereas, a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing; and whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof; and whereas, in the judgment of the President the public safety does require the privilege of the said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States, in the cases when, by the authority of the President of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted, mustered or enlisted in, or belonging to, the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to military law, or the Rules and Articles of War, or the rules or regulations prescribed for the military or naval services by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offense against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States, in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of the said rebellion, or until this proclamation shall, by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified or revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval services of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension, and to give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this 15th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

[L. S.] (Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 185 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1863.

ALL DRAFTED MEN BELONGING TO the First Sub-District, Ninth Ward, of the Sixth Congressional District, whose cases have not been heard and adjudicated upon, or who have been held for service and not been discharged, are hereby notified to report themselves at the Headquarters of this District, No. 185 6th-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY or FRIDAY, the [illegible] inst., at 9 A. M.

All such not reporting within such time will be deemed deserters, and be arrested accordingly.

JAMES W. FARR,
Provost-Marshal and Pres't of Board of Enrollment.
CHARLES A. LA FONT,
Member of Board of Enrollment.
JAMES W. POWELL,
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1863.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of War, all officers and enlisted men now on parole who are absent from the camps to which they belong, whether with or without authority, will immediately report for exchange at said camps, viz.: Those belonging to regiments serving in the Departments of the East and of the South, the Army of the Potomac and the Eighteenth army corps at Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Md., or at the Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va. Those belonging to regiments serving in the Departments of West Virginia, of the Ohio and of the Cumberland at Camp Chase, and those belonging to regiments serving in the Departments of the Missouri, of the Tennessee, and of the Gulf, at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis.

Disregard of this notice will be treated as desertion.

W. HOFFMAN, Colonel Third Infantry,
Commissary-General of Prisoners.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD,
No. 466 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CONVENED for the purpose of examining candidates for appointment as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to colored troops, meet daily at No. 466 Broome-st.

Candidates for examination are requested to present themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FIFTY SUBSTITUTES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—To whom the highest bounties will be paid at the Substitute Brokers' Office, No. 64 Crosby-st., between Spring and Broome.

EXEMPTS.—DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE their papers prepared at No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 5:15 and 5 P. M.	5:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:30 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leave James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave
6:30 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M. and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M. will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st., at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.
B. B. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXPRESSES.

ALL GOODS, VALUABLES, OR BILLS FOR COLLECTION,
NORTH,
WEST, EAST,
SOUTH,
SHOULD BE SENT BY THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 74 BROADWAY.

METALS.—TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 216 and 218 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE MOST BRILLIANT ATTRACTION IN AMERICA!!!
THE GHOST TRIUMPHANT.
THE ONLY GENUINE GHOST

yet exhibited in New-York, the apparatus for this having been purchased in Europe by
Mr. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.,
now in London in pursuit of novelties for the Museum, and brought out here with the most
PERFECT SUCCESS,
the specter standing out clear and distinct,
WALKING ABOUT THE STAGE,
visible to every eye, and from every part of the House. It is produced

EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7¾,

and is introduced in
SEVEN DISTINCT TABLEAUX,
AND
FIVE DISTINCT GHOSTS

appear, all at one time. It is introduced in the intensely interesting and appropriate
GERMAN ROMANTIC DRAMA,
BRUNHILDA,
BRUNHILDA,
BRUNHILDA,
Or,
WAKE NOT THE DEAD,

which is produced by
THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of E. F. Taylor, Stage Manager.
THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON
has just opened, with a
FULL AND TALENTED COMPANY,
NEW SCENERY AND DECORATIONS,
the house thoroughly renovated, and everything
NEAT AND FRESH AS A NEW BRIDE,
FULL ORCHESTRA,
talented artists, and in fact every appliance of a
FIRST-CLASS PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
The Screaming Comic Burletta,
DEAF AS A POST,
will also be produced at each performance.
To be seen at all hours, every Day and Evening,
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO

INDIAN CHIEFS,
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,

who, though representatives of
THE WARLIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been,
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.

A most attractive auxiliary has just added to their number in the person of
MONAQUATA—GODDESS OF NIGHT;
THE POCAHONTAS OF THE WEST,

an Indian Girl of the Crow tribe, which inhabits the Rocky Mountain regions. She is very beautiful, remarkably intelligent, and, with the others, make the
MOST INTERESTING INDIAN EXHIBITION
ever witnessed in the borders of civilization.

They will all be on exhibition at all hours, Day and Evening, and at intervals give various Dances, Songs and other representations of the
PECULIARITIES OF INDIAN LIFE.

A LIVING SEA SERPENT.
A most strange, [illegible] and [illegible]
AQUATIC ANIMAL,
TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
[illegible]
ANGEL FISH, DOLPHIN, [illegible] FISH, SQUIRREL FISH, [illegible]
THE MONSTER [illegible]
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST,
A LIVING SHEEP WITH FIVE HORNS,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. WALLACK
begs to state that his
THEATRE
will shortly open for the regular
FALL AND WINTER
SEASON,
REPAINTED, REGILT,
AND
DECORATED,
with all the usual
TALENTED ARTISTS,
and many
new aspirants for public fame.
STAGE MANAGER .... MR. LESTER WALLACK.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION,
FOURTEENTH-ST., opposite the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, Sept. 21,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
YOUNG NICOLO.
THE MOST WONDERFUL
AND THE MOST DARING
FLYING TRAPEZE PERFORMER
in the world.
The only rival in Paris of
THE RENOWNED LEOTARD,
who will perform his marvelous and unparalleled act
ZAMPILAEROSTATION.
YOUNG NICOLO
will appear during the week
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE RENOWNED BEDOUIN ARABS,
THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
IN THEIR INDESCRIBABLE FEATS,
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD
IN AGILITY AND STRENGTH.
MAD'LLE SOPHIE SAGRINO,
The beautiful and superb Parisian Equestrienne.
THE GREAT TRICK HORSE "VICTORIA,"
THE FAMOUS DANCING HORSE "NEGGA,"
PERFORMED BY M. SAGRINO.
Mr. EATON STONE,
The great bare-backed rider.
THE TALLEEN BROTHERS.
YOUNG PIEROT SAGRINO,
only seven years old, in his famous trotting act.
MR. PARKER—MR. JAMES COOK,
(whose "quips and quirks" are the refinement of humor without vulgarity,) and
TWENTY-FIVE LEADING ARTISTS,
IN A MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT.

GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT is now thoroughly arranged, and presents one of the most extensive collections of Fruit ever displayed.

THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT embraces a great variety of Plants and Flowers.

Music by the celebrated ITALIAN OPERA BAND every evening.

Admittance 25 cents.

A GREAT INTELLECTUAL ATTRACTION.—READINGS IN THE BEAUTIFUL SPANISH LANGUAGE AND GRAND CONCERT COMBINED.—Señor A. MOLLA, recently Director of the principal theatres in Spain, Cuba, &c., has the honor to introduce before the Metropolitan public of this great City a series of readings at DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, THIS EVENING. He will be assisted by the WONDERFUL VIOLINIST, EMIL MOLLENHAUER, a boy only eight years of age, who plays on this difficult instrument with the ease and masterly style of a great Professor; also, by his father, the distinguished blind violinist, Mr. FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER, and other great artists. For further particulars see bills. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS DESIRES TO announce that he receives pupils for piano and harmony. Applications can be made at the music stores of Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and Messrs. BEER & SCHIRMER.

DANCING.

J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 285 4th-av., near 23d-st.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES commence at No. 204 5th-av. on SATURDAY, Oct. 3. Commence at No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 28 Schermerhorn, corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Application may be made at any time. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and estimates. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY IN EVERY PART.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST TIME OF THE PERFORMANCE OF
OTHELLO.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 21, 1863,
EDWIN FORREST,
will appear, for
THE SECOND AND LAST TIME
THIS SEASON,
in his
GRAND SHAKSPERIAN DELINEATION,
OTHELLO.
The tragedy will be placed upon the stage with
THE GREATEST COMPLETENESS,
and supported by a
SUPERIOR CAST,
which will include

MR. J. McCULLOUGH	IAGO
MR. L. R. SHEWELL	CASSIO
MR. J. C. BURNETT	BRABANTIO
MRS. J. H. ALLEN	DESDEMONA
MADAME PONISI	EMILIA
Conductor	Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH

The public are respectfully informed that
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
in order to accommodate
MR. BANDMANN,
has, in the kindest manner, consented, for this week only, to change his Wednesday night of performance to Tuesday.

He will consequently appear upon
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON AS
VIRGINIUS.
WEDNESDAY, the Last Appearance but one
OF BANDMANN.

Mr. Wheatley has the honor of announcing to the public that he has entered into an engagement with
MLLE. WESTVALI,
THE GREAT LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE,
who will make her début upon the English stage in the new and powerful Drama of
GAMEA; OR, THE JEWISH MOTHER,
which has been written expressly for her,
ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY, NEW
APPOINTMENTS.
Seats may be secured at the Box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management has pleasure in announcing that on
MONDAY, Sept. 21,
EDWIN BOOTH
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
this season, in
HIS GREAT ROLE
HAMLET.
Assisted by that distinguished young artist,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who has been specially engaged, and by a powerful company, embracing the names of Mr. Vining Bowers, (his first appearance,) Mr. A. H. Davenport, Miss Ada Gilman, Mrs. Hinde and many other popular favorites.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN,
Fulton-st., opposite City Hall.
Manager and Proprietor .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. Baker.
GREAT SUCCESS.
NEW THEATRE,
FAVORITE COMPANY,
FULL AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21,
Will be produced Planché's Musical Extravaganza, entitled
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
And APPOINTMENTS.

Beauty	Miss Mary Shaw
Sir Aldgate Pump	Mr. G. H. Andrews
John Quill	Mr. Walter Lennox
Beast	Mr. Frank Rea

NUMEROUS CORPS DE BALLET.
To commence with the elegant comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

Ruy Gomez	Mr. Delmon Grace
Duchess de Torrenueva	Miss Henrietta Irving

Doors open at 7; begin at 8.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

The public should not fail to witness this beautiful and truly wonderful exhibition. It will positively close on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 26. Choice programme.

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

SCENES	THE
IN THE	MOST
OLD AND NEW	EXQUISITE
WORLD.	STATUARY.

Tickets 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1. Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Afternoon—Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.
For the better accommodation of the crowded audiences hereafter the galleries will be thrown open.

THE FIRST GOTTSCHALK CONCERT
will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
TROTTING.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
THE GREATEST FESTIVAL OF THE SEASON.
LADIES, ACCOMPANIED BY GENTLEMEN, FREE.
GROUND OF THE THREE GREAT MATCHES.
MATCH FOR $[illegible].
ROBERT FILLINGHAM AND GEN. BUTLER.
MILE HEATS—3 in 5 to WAGONS.

The pleasure of witnessing this exciting and interesting match between these celebrated trotters, will be greatly enhanced by the attendance of ladies, who will be admitted free on this occasion, and arrangements made to ensure their comfort and enjoyment.

The boat which leaves James-slip at 2 P. M. connects with the train which leaves Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Boats on 34th-st. Ferry leave New-York every [illegible] minutes.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

A POSTPONEMENT OF THE
GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR
AT THE
FASHION PLEASURE GROUND.

In consequence of the storm on Friday, the competition for the prizes (Nos. 18 and 27) was postponed until MONDAY.

The premium (which is filled by five entries) for the gold medal to be given to the lady who excels in horsemanship, will be contended for at 1 P. M.

ALSO,
The $1,000 premium at 3 P. M., for which *Gen. Butler*, *Prince* and *Robert Fillingham* will contend.

GEO. G. HOPKINS,
Secretary.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on unfavorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS,
No. 759 Broadway.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES.—Gottschalk, the renowned pianist and composer, after a careful and thorough examination of these instruments, says:

"I have examined with great care Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury's new scale Piano-fortes, and it is my opinion that they are very superior instruments. I have especially remarked their thorough workmanship, and the power, purity, richness and equality of their tone.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1863. L. M. GOTTSCHALK."

Every instrument fully warranted.

WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, New-York.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—"Sweet Evelina" and "They Worked Me all the Day." Brilliant Variations by Mrs. Parkhurst—"Always Look on the Sunny Side," "Why have my Loved Ones Gone?" and "Shall We Know Each Other There?" Brilliant variations by Chas. Grobe, "Temperance Grand Waltz;" by Baft, price 30 cents each. The "O. K. March," "Elenora Polka," "Laughing Gallop," by Thomas Baker; "The Sparkling Polka," by Clog; "Volunteer Polka," by Goldbeck, 25 cents each. "Love Waltz," "Hillside Polka," "Music Box Gallop," by Herring, 25 cents each. Pianist in attendance to try new music.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and their superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $210 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid or second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered, by the best judges, as superior to any other pianos in this country. Warranted for five years.

Wareroom No. 163 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
At No. 753 Broadway.

J. C. COOK, TEACHER OF PIANO, SINGing, organ and harmony. Apply at S. T. Gordon's music store, No. 538 Broadway, or at J. E. Pelton's piano rooms, No. 841 Broadway.

$300. HOLDER'S PIANOS. $800.
Four first premiums awarded.
Warerooms, No. 169, Bleecker-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A SMALL MAHOGANY PIANO-forte, only $25. Inquire at No. 137 East Broadway.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Interesting from Vicksburgh—Movement of Troops—The Navigation of the River Uninterrupted—Guerrillas in West Tennessee.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times Republican.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Sept. 14.

By the *Metropolitan*, arrived from below, we are confirmed in the report of the movement of troops to New-Orleans. The Thirteenth army corps, Major-General Ord commanding, has moved down the river; the ultimate destination is of course a secret. Rumors are still rife of an expedition to the Rio Grande, but it cannot be contemplated to send all spare troops which are between New-Orleans and Vicksburgh to that point. We adhere to the destination being Mobile, via Pascagoula.

Gen. SHERMAN, who commands at Vicksburgh, has notified the guerrillas who hover around our picket lines on the Big Black, that unless they confine themselves to the usages of civilized warfare, he will be obliged to retaliate by laying waste the country beyond that stream. It appears that certain bands of guerrillas have been prowling around shooting at our picquets in a murderous manner.

Many boats are detained at Vicksburgh, and a very considerable movement of troops is expected thence. Fifteen hundred sick and furloughed troops crowded on board the *Metropolitan*. Twelve hundred of them were put off with the cheering consolation that there would not be another boat for four days.

Nothing was learned relative to the affairs in Arkansas later than the last arrival. The latest advices, though not entirely reliable, are by persons who are coming into Memphis to make purchases. According to them, our forces are approaching the rebel fortifications at Bayou Metoe. Skirmishing was going on, and a great battle expected, in which it is needless to say, the rebels would be whipped.

In other fact, we are a good deal in the dark about matters so near as Frank's army. One impression common here is that Smith is holding for reinforcements. Another that Gen. Price's rebels are falling back to Arkadelphia and the Upper Red River. I can but regret, after reasonable endeavor, the utter absence of anything satisfactory in regard to that army. Persons in Memphis have been thirty miles out from Duvall's Bluff within the last ten days; they report great suffering and much sickness in the army.

Every one must be astonished at the comparative quiet with which the steamers pass up and down the river without any of the threatened guerrilla firing. There is no considerable body of the enemy near the river bank. The activity of our troops, seconded, no doubt, by the Marquette Road and the Martha brigade, has had the most cheering intimidating effect. But one or two boats have been fired on in a month, and then with slight casualties.

We regret that we cannot record equal success on the part of the troops in Gen. HURLBUT's district. Guerrillas are roving all over West Tennessee almost unchecked. We still continue to run trains to Corinth, but the importation of cotton is stopped by a very close rebel police established immediately round the city. They come close up to our pickets and exasperate citizens, and conscript, rob and maltreat them. There seems to be no reason why these bands should not be put down. The people remaining in the interior are either too old and constitutionally indisposed to fight for rebellion, or they are desirous that the Union should triumph. All of them are desirous for a state of peace. But they are neither encouraged to arm to disperse these gangs themselves, nor are the United States troops assigned to the service.

Persons are reported to have arrived in town recently from Mobile, Selma and Charleston. If their reports are to be relied on, Mobile will not give up without much of a fight. JOHNSTON has gone thence to Atlanta, where he commands in person. His army, which was near Jackson, has gone after him and the Gulf coast is left bare of troops. BRAGG is in disgrace, while BEAUREGARD is entrusted with the defense of Mobile.

Rumors are rife in the Southwest that an alliance offensive and defensive has been entered into between Mexico and the South. Great expectations are laid upon the ram fleet, which is soon to fall upon our blockading fleet and destroy it piecemeal.

The new line of the rebel defence seems to be in general terms defined by the Coosa and Tombigbee Rivers. Mobile, which is very strong on the sea side, is quite vulnerable by land, and would fall by the same tactics as did Vicksburgh.

The guerrillas in Arkansas and West Louisiana, thanks to Gen. BANKS' efforts, have been completely silenced. Persons from Lake Providence report that the black troops have not been molested of late.

From New-Mexico.

THE CARSON EXPEDITION—DEPREDATIONS OF THE NAVAJOES.

We learn from the Santa Fé papers that at last accounts from the Navajo country, Col. CARSON's expedition was making good progress. While near the Moqui villages, in the western part of the Territory, he encountered a band of Navajoes, killing twelve men, and capturing thirty women and children; also these hundred horses and a large flock of sheep. After the battle, KONZAZUM, the Utah Chief, and his men left Col. CARSON, and arrived at Fort Defiance, (now Fort Canby,) on the 13th ult. He claimed that he and his men, having done the killing and capturing, were entitled to the horses, &c., and said that Col. CARSON having refused to let him have them, he concluded to leave and go home. However valuable these people may be as guides and spies, it is not to be presumed that Col. CARSON would allow them to dictate to him the terms upon which the prisoners and stock captured should be disposed of.

The command was in pursuit of another party of Indians when the Ute Chief left. It is supposed that the larger part of the Navajoes are in the country where Col. CARSON is operating.

In the more southern portion of the Territory the Navajoes occasionally make their appearance with booty stolen from the settlements. These occasions give rise to exciting pursuits on the part of the volunteers stationed there, which develop and manifest their capacity and fitness for Indian fighting. We will here direct attention to one of these pursuits, which was conducted by Capt. HENRY A. GASSE, First Infantry California Volunteers, from Fort McRea, on the 8th ult. With a small body of men (twenty in number) mounted on wagon mules, he followed the Indians for five days through a desert country, and finally overtook them among the mountains, the numerous caverns of which afforded the opportunities to escape without being drawn into a conflict with the Captain and his men. But the booty was recovered. About 1,000 sheep were recovered and returned to Fort Craig.

The difficulties in the way of hunting up the enemy in that country (as in all wild countries) are, however, very great. As showing this, Maj. WINGATE reports that with one hundred and thirty men he spent twelve days, and traveled two hundred and eighty miles, in the direction of Zuni, accomplishing nothing beyond the arrest of a Navajo man, though he was satisfied there were bands roving through the region he traversed.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* of the 29th says: "Major WALLER, Inspector-General of the Department, leaves for Denver City to-day, accompanying his family that far on their way to the East. On the Major's return to Fort Union, he will enter on a tour of inspecting all forces that point in Fort Bascom, Sumner and Stanton to Santa Fé."—*St. Louis Republican, 19th.*

Letter from a Union Prisoner in Fort Sumter.

The Easton *Express* publishes the following letter from Assistant-Engineer HAMMAY, of Easton, who was one of the naval expedition that undertook to storm Fort Sumter, and was made a prisoner. He writes as follows to his parents:

FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

MY DEAR PARENTS: You may be surprised to receive a letter from me dated from this place of "brick and mortar," but so it is. An expedition was fitted out to assault and carry the fort. We reckoned without our host, for in place of we taking, we were taken. The way it was is this: At about 4:30 P. M., Capt. WALKER collected the different boats comprising the expedition. Among the number were two boats from the *Housatonic*. I volunteered to go in the one commanded by Lieut. BROWER, (the other was in command of M. M. SOUTER.) We immediately proceeded toward the flagship, when I found that our party was in the third division, and commanded by the Flag-Lieut. S. W. PRESTON. We were towed within a hundred yards of the fort and cast adrift. We then formed line and proceeded toward Sumter. When within *fifty yards* of the fort we were hailed and fired upon by the sentinel. We gave a yell and pitched in in good style—but it was no go. All of Capt. WALKER's, one of Lieut. BROWER's (our boat) and one from Lieut. HENRY's division were all cast loose. The Others, about eighteen, continued firing their pieces and skedaddled. We, who landed, quickly formed under Capt. WALKER, (I as Lieutenant,) and tried "to rush up the rocks"—but it was no go. We tried to do what we volunteered to do, but could not; so we got in one of the many indentures made in the walls by Gen. GILLMORE, and came to the conclusion it would be best for us to surrender, which we did. Our men behaved nobly, and we are now prisoners of war. Some of our party received letters from those who were among the skedaddlers wishing they were with us. As all events we all done what we volunteered to do, which was to get inside of Fort Sumter, (although prisoners.) The officers in command here are perfect gentlemen, and treat us as brave men, which we showed we were in our three successive attempts up the side of the fort. Not a man grumbled, but all rushed towards the parapet with the intention of either placing the flag on its walls or falling in the attempt. Very fortunately only four were killed and about sixteen wounded. I, as usual, am one of the lucky ones, escaping without a scratch. The scene after we landed I will try to describe at another time, it was fearful as well as amusing.

Yours affectionately, J. E. H.

FOUND DROWNED.—CORONER BURNETT held an inquest on Peter Hamilton yesterday upon the body of a man found lying on the beach, Fire Island. He was about 30 years old, had red hair, black hair, whiskers under the chin, and was dressed in gray striped pants, gray mixed fine jacket, plaid flannel overshirt, and pearls boots. The jury rendered the verdict, "Found drowned."

"Democracy Bearing to Hard."

LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

In April I warned the Democracy of Connecticut of a extent which was realized. For reasonable reasons the Union strength of that State was then so much impaired, that the Democracy might have carried it easily. But, looking both sense and patriotism, it adopted a "Copperhead" Platform, and was beaten.

On the 12th of August I reiterated that warning to the Democracy of Maine, taking the following extract from the letter of Mr. BLANCHARD, their nominee for Governor:

"Are the people of Maine ready to concede the claim set up by the National Administration to that despotic power which would deprive them of their dearest rights and most sacred privileges—of all those noble guarantees affecting life, liberty and property, which are secured to them by the grand old Constitution established by their fathers?"

This, as I remarked, "is New-England Federalism, rank and raw. This precise language is stereotyped in the archives of Federalism. They preached it until the patriotic masses loathed Federalism and spewed it out."

I stated then, what I reiterate now, that the sentiments and policy of the Federalists in 1814, borrowed from the Tories of 1776, "would run the Democratic party under; for no party, be its antecedents what they may, can, during the war, be unfaithful to the country, with impunity. The people unerringly find and take the patriotic side. No matter if the Administration errs, falls short of its duty, or even exceeds its authority, the people, in and through all such trials, stand by their Government."

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine inquired whether the people of that State would uphold the "National Administration" in the exercise of "despotic power;" whether they would surrender their "dearest rights and most sacred privileges;" and finally whether they would yield "the noble guarantees affecting life, liberty and property."

Mr. BLANCHARD awaited his answer through the ballot-boxes. *He has it!* It is the answer that patriotism returned to similar inquiries submitted to the electors of Connecticut, Kentucky, Vermont and California. It is the answer Ohio will return to the disloyal teachings of VALLANDIGHAM—the answer that all loyal States will return to "Copperhead" interrogatories.

This is the first time I have availed myself of the offensive epithet "Copperhead." I do not apply it indiscriminately to Democrats. God forbid that I should be tempted to do so great a wrong. The army and the navy number, among their gallant and devoted legions, tens of thousands of Democrats. The soil of rebellion is fertilized by Democratic blood. During the first two years of the war, the voice of party was merged in a generous emulation for country. And even now there are Democratic soldiers, statesmen and Generals doing their whole duty.

But, unfortunately, this is not true of the Democratic party, for, as a party, they are either controlled, or beguiled, or paralyzed by disloyal influences. If, in their speeches and resolutions, the rebellion is spoken of, it is with "bated breath." They treat it tenderly. "With treason and traitors they woo gently as any cooing dove." But upon the Administration they visit all their indignation, exhaust all their bitterness, *and waste all their thunder.*

It is in no partisan spirit I say all this, for until this wicked rebellion is over, I care nothing for party. Indeed, my wish and hope has been, and is, that the Democratic party, imbued with patriotism and wisdom, would rise in its strength, unite with the political friends of the Administration, and crush REBELLION.

That such a course would bring the Democratic party into power, I foresee and concede—concede readily and cheerfully; for those who preserve the Government and restore the Union are entitled to the confidence and gratitude of the people.

But factious opposition, party fault-finding, and above all "Copperhead" exhibitions, will neither end the war, restore the Union, or enable the Democratic party to elect a President.

It would be absurd to claim perfection for the Administration. Infallibility belongs not to the fallible. I can see errors and infirmities—weaknesses and blunders, in the Administration. But for these things am I, or is any one, justified in giving "aid and comfort to the enemy?" Will the Democratic party obstinately close its eyes to the fact that, in a time of war, opposition to the Administration is resistance to the Government?

As to the draft, it was, at the least, but of doubtful expediency; and it has been made various, confused, complicated and embarrassed as to render it largely ineffectual. We shall not obtain as many conscripts as are required to bring the war to an honorable conclusion. We ought not to have been in this dilemma. At an early day I suggested and urged upon members of Congress and members of the Cabinet a remedy for the evil we now suffer from. It was simply to enlist men for "two years, or *for during the war.*" Under that form of enlistment we should have rejected in an army of veterans. But, as an outsider, my voice was too feeble. I remembered that this was the most popular form of enlistment in 1812. It was the form, after serving three short campaigns as a volunteer, under which I enlisted myself, in 1814, though that term of service expired by the treaty of peace before I left the recruiting rendezvous.

But while the draft will not give to the army the number of troops required, there is another way of doing it. And this imposes a duty upon us all. We need now a rekindling of the flame of patriotism which illuminated the States and inspired the people in 1861 and 1862. Let us appeal to the spirit that then animated all classes. More and better soldiers can be obtained by voluntary efforts than by conscription. Experience had taught others that the Washington Government seems not to have understood, that for obtaining soldiers, July and August are *unseasonable months*; that while recruits, during the heated term, are obtained with difficulty, in September, October, and November they come with a rush. If this and other States can be organized and stimulated, as this State was in 1862, by Gov. MORGAN, an invincible army, including one-half or two-third of the returned veterans, (one of whom is worth two green volunteers, or three conscripts,) can be raised in two months.

Nor should it be forgotten, either by the recruits or by those who are called upon to furnish bounties, that their army work is nearly done—that the fighting is principally over. We need a large army now more for moral effect than for battles. In the future, more will depend upon statesmen and civilians than upon Generals and soldiers.

But now a word in conclusion. The President has, by proclamation, suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*. This, though a necessity in some portions of the country, and elsewhere perfectly harmless, will be made the occasion for renewed and vehement exhibitions of political hostility. The *Atlas*, of yesterday, announced it as a "Suspension of the Writ of Liberty."

This Proclamation, even while no more than one Judge McCUNE exists, is as needful as it was in New-Orleans, where there were a Judge HALE and a Gen. JACKSON. None but enemies have anything to fear from it. But if it were otherwise—if, in isolated cases, this power should be abused, it is better that an individual should be wronged than that the Government and Union should be endangered.

This Proclamation will strengthen the Government and weaken its enemies; and those who, for political effect, choose to redouble the folly of the Federalists, will find themselves, after the rebellion has been put down, where the Federalists were after the war of 1812, compelled to disband—the fanatics either seeking protection from popular indignation within healthier political organizations, or, in retirement and obscurity, invoking the forgetfulness of their countrymen. T. W.

Gold-Mining in Canada.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1863.

Year by year an attempt is made to bring into notice the gold field on the Chaudiere River near Quebec, and year by year, as the nuggets found increase in size, the attempt more nearly attains success. At length a sort of gold fever has been induced, and from 500 to 600 men are now at work on the diggings, with the varying success which appears attended gold-mining all the world over. Some men go up and find nothing; others make their $50 per diem,—a good deal of the difference depending on the character of the claims taken up; more, perhaps, on the industry and perseverance of the miners. A fine lot of nuggets, weighing about nine pounds, were brought down from the diggings last week by one person, the largest weighing just ten ounces, and being valued at $200. Specimens of quartz, with fine grains of gold in it, are also shown; but no machinery for crushing has as yet been sent up to the spots where the quartz occurs.

The drift gold of the Chaudiere differs in appearance from that of Australia or California. There is none of what is often called "dust gold" here, but it is replaced by small pieces resembling shot of various sizes pressed and crushed out of shape. The larger pieces have the same hammered appearance, which, it strikes one, could possibly result from the action of ice. The gold is yellow rather than red, and very fine. I suppose $50,000 worth have been got out this season. Within the past fortnight a company have built sluices and "dole" on the Gilbert River, a tributary of the Chaudiere, and we may therefore soon look for better results than have hitherto been obtained without appliances of this kind. Their success will probably determine whether there is or is not to be another gold excitement on a grand scale. My belief is that there is plenty of the precious metal, and in great nuggets, too, and that, ere long, Lower Canada will take a high rank as a gold-producing country. I say Lower Canada, but there is little doubt that the auriferous formations extend into portions of the Eastern States, though whether it is everywhere as rich as it is here I could not venture to say.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Dan. E. Sickles and Staff arrived at the Brevoort House on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., from Lake George, where he has been spending a few days succeeding his departure from Saratoga. He retired to the quietness of his country seat for the purpose of spending the Sabbath. He will be in the City again to-day. His health is reported to be exceedingly good, and, although he is still obliged to use the crutches, rumor says he will visit Washington the latter part of this week with the intention of again assuming active command shortly after his arrival.

E. de La Ste. French Legation; Wm. H. Russell, Lexington, Mo.; Com. Chas. G. Boutelle, Coast Survey; Gen. S. Lawrence and Chas. Jeffery, England; Sergeant and J. Head, Boston; are at the Fifth Avenue House.

Gen. Blanchard and wife, U. S. Vols.; Capt. J. G. Walker, U. S. Navy; Capt. J. W. McIntosh and Surgeon R. R. Smith, U. S. Army; Capt. R. F. Clark, Morris Island, and Capt. J. F. Grimes, U. S. Army, are at the Astor House.

The Remains of the Late Col. M. K. Bryan.

The remains of Col. M. K. BRYAN were laid in state on Saturday at the City Hall, where they have been visited by a large number of citizens. They will so remain until 2 P. M. to-day. On their arrival from New-Orleans they were placed in charge of Mr. WM. CARNOCK, undertaker. It was found impossible to expose the body to view. He has handsomely inclosed the remains—the coffin covered with black cloth, with silver fastenings, and is elegantly and chastely ornamented. A large silver plate bears the following inscription:

Col. M. K. BRYAN,
One Hundred and Seventy-6th N. Y. Volunteers,
Killed in Action before Port Hudson, La.,
June 14, 1863,
In his 40th year.

The coffin is draped with the American flag, over the plate is a wreath of immortelles, and at the foot is the sword and military hat of the deceased.

Yesterday a detail guard from the One Hundred and Seventy-6th regiment, under command of Capt. John McGUNN, were on duty at the Governor's Room, and were relieved in the evening by a guard from the Sixty-ninth regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

The remains will be taken from the Governor's Room to-day at 3 P. M., under escort of the Sixty-ninth regiment, and conveyed to the Albany boat at the foot of Cortlandt-street, where they will be delivered to the Committee of that city. At Albany the funeral will take place on Wednesday, the remains lying in state at the Capitol until that day, when the State and civil authorities will unite with the military in the funeral ceremonies.

The Committee on National Affairs, Aldermen FARRY, Chairman, have handsomely perfected all the arrangements for the honors to be paid in this City to the deceased.

The following orders, for to-day, have been issued by Gen. SANFORD and Col. BAGLEY:

GEN. SANFORD'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 84.—The remains of the gallant Col. MICHAEL K. BRYAN, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth regiment of New-York Volunteers, who fell while leading his regiment in the attack on Port Hudson, have arrived from New-Orleans, and are now lying in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

The funeral procession will take place on Monday next, the 21st inst., under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council.

The Sixty-ninth regiment New-York State National Guard, Col. BAGLEY, will parade as the funeral escort, in front of the City Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., with the usual badges of mourning.

Brig.-Gen. EWEN will promulgate this order.

By order of Major-Gen. CHAS. W. SANFORD.

J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

COL. BAGLEY'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REG'T N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 19, 1863.

In compliance with division and brigade special orders, the Sixty-ninth regiment N. Y. S. N. G., is notified to assemble at their headquarters, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday next, 21st inst., preparatory to parading as the funeral escort to the remains of the late lamented Col. MICHAEL K. BRYAN, who fell in the attack on Port Hudson, whilst gallantly leading his regiment, the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers.

Company E, Capt. DEMPSEY, is detailed as guard of honor over the remains until 2 P. M., Monday, when Company D, Capt. O'KEEFFE, will relieve Company E. Officers will wear the usual insignia of mourning.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel at 11:30 A. M., at the headquarters, and the band and non-commissioned staff to the Adjutant at 11:35 A. M., at the headquarters. By order,

JAMES BAGLEY, Colonel.

B. GALLAGHER, Acting-General.

The pall-bearers are Gen. Chas. W. Sandford, Gen. T. F. Meagher, Gen. John F. Townsend, Hon. George Opdyke, Col. W. H. Allen, Col. J. A. Foster, Capt. Mark Cox, Capt. George Schwartzmann, Capt. Edward German, Capt. Lewis Newman, Capt. John McGuire, Lieut. Carroll, Thomas J. Cummins, David M. Barnes.

Moral Aspects of Our City.

At the Tabernacle, No. 446 Broadway, quite a large audience assembled last evening to hear the second discourse of Rev. C. C. GOSS upon the above subject. The choir, consisted of some twenty young Misses, opened with singing "All hail! the power of Jesus' name." After the usual opening exercises, and the taking of a collection in behalf of the Poor Fund of the Christian Alliance, the speaker said that his object this evening was to show the numbers and relative influence of the various nationalities in our midst, and urge the diffusion of the Gospel as the only means to harmonize and bless them.

Although this island was first settled by the Dutch, yet very soon these were mixed with other ingredients. The Patroons induced emigration without respect to nationality. In 1624 some Walloons settled here; in 1643 an English colony from New-England; in 1655 some Swedes from the Delaware; in 1699 quite a number of German exiles from England. Africans, too, about this time numbered 600. Thus, in the year 1700 our City was composed of a heterogeneous class, numbering some 5,000.

The next seventy-five years there was scarcely any importations. In 1725 we numbered 7,000; in 1750, 9,000, and in 1770, 22,000. Thus, at the beginning of the revolution, we were more homogeneous than before or since. The speaker argued that there was a providence in this. At the close of this century we had increased to 60,489, but the increase was mostly from the neighboring colonies, so that our homogeneity was undisturbed. In 1820, although we numbered 123,706, only 5,868 were aliens.

From this time, however, the floodgates of immigration were opened and all nations poured in upon us. In 1855 the total number of our population was 629,810. Of these 256,099 were of foreign birth, and 373,721—an excess of the former of over 120,000. The speaker here presented tables showing the exact number of the various nativities now in our City, and the proportion of each in the various Wards. In round numbers we have 1,000,000 of inhabitants. 500,000 are foreigners. One half of these, or 250,000, are Irish, 125,000 Germans, 25,000 English and the remaining 100,000 mixed. Many of the native born are far from being American. A birth here does not make them in essence and feeling Anglo-American.

All these diverse elements cannot be blended, *politically, mentally*, nor, for a long time, *religiously*. It can only be done *morally*. The Gospel scheme is the only one on record intended to blend all nations in one. This should be propagated in the English language. The great mistake of missionaries, at home and abroad, is the reverse of this. The speaker read the second chapter of Acts to show that what the Gospel did for all nations in Jerusalem it can do in New-York. The next discourse of the series is, "The neglected children of our City, and what should be done for them."

Diocese of New-York.

"The Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York," to whose advertisement in another column we direct attention, is an object that will commend itself to all classes of churchmen, and indeed to many who are not churchmen. The purchase of glebes, and the building of parsonages for the hard-working country clergy, is an object so catholic, that few of the wealthy and generous will decline to aid it.

The special act of the Legislature, by which the Trustees are created—an act carefully revised by the Immortal Lorenzo BEACHER, in conjunction with Judge MURRAY HOFFMAN, supplies a want long and painfully felt in the Episcopal Church of a fund to which its members might contribute during their lives, or by their wills, with a well-grounded confidence as to the faithful appropriation of their gifts.

The gentlemen selected by the Diocesan Convention to control the fund, including the names of Gen. DIX, Messrs. HOFFMAN, DE PEYSTER, AUTON, &c., afford no slight guarantee for skill and fidelity in its management.

(Advertisement.)

"WHAT TO DO."—In choosing a calling for life, our natural abilities, adapting us to the one or the other pursuit, should be considered—Can we succeed best as a mercantile or professional man? As an artist or a mechanic? An engineer, navigator, or inventor? For full particulars, read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, at $1 50 a year, or 15 cents a number.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

(Advertisement.)

TO THE LADIES.

Interesting, practical splendid and useful magazine. Do not fail to see the magnificent Fall number of *Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions*—now ready.

(Advertisement.)

YGODRENEL—ENCOGESY.—

Attention is most respectfully called to advertisement in to-day's TIMES, fifth page, entitled "Veronica Quinquefolia," the great cure.

SCOTT & CO., Chemists, No. 785 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FIELD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

HEIGHTS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 42 | Sun sets..... 6 01 | Moon sets..... 11 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 32 | Gov. Island.. 2 02 | East River.. 2 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Europa, Cushing, Alexandria 48 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. From Cape Henry had very heavy N. E. winds, with rain. 18th, at 3 P. M., off Cape Henry, passed steamship Atlantic, bound in. 19th, 8 A. M., passed bark Independence, bound N.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Hope, Bowen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool Aug. 29, with mdse. and 350 passengers to O. B. Marshall & Co. 14th, at 3 P. M., lat. 40, lon. 68, saw Br. steamship City of London, bound. Same day, at 5 P. M., passed Hamburg steamship Teutonia, hence.

Ship Monsoon, (Br., of Cardiff,) Perry, Cardiff Aug. 3, with coal to W. F. Schmidt. Has had heavy westerly weather.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool 21 ds., with mdse. and 350 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Brig Unding, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Hefferan, Jacmelle, St. Domingo, 14 ds., with logwood to J. M. Rosa.

Brig Wm. Henry, (Br., of Nassau,) Barnard, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Alruscobah, Bray, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. O. H. Cook, (of Provincetown,) Sparks, Port-au-Prince 15th ult., and Inagua Sept. 11, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Wallace, Rockland, with stone for Sandy Hook.

Schr. Caroline Knight, McFadden, Poughkeepsie, for Pentonville.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, Kelly, Portland, Me., with molasses to master.

Schr. Nancy R. Hagan, Small, New-Haven.

Schr. Bay State, Masonry, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa, Haskell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. E. Bratnord, Chappell, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Glancey, Jullison, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Frances Ellen, Clark, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Mary Collins, Milliken, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Eagle Hall, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. T. Berry, Mills, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Louis Spanier, Lewis, Albany, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N.

Below.

U. S. close-of-war Macedonia, from Madeira.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Waite, Liverpool Aug. 4, to Memahy & Sons.

Ship Sir Isaac Newton, Frahm, Cienfuegos Aug. 2.

Bark Rochdale, Audley, Shields July 22.

Bark Ferris, from Cow Bay, C. E.

Bark E. S. Walker.

Bark Thomas Perry, from Cardenas 6 ds.

Sailed.

Sept. 19.—Steamships Baltic, Empire, Star of the South and James S. Green.

Ships Charlotte, Uhland, Missouri, Mirabella.

Barks John Robinson, Vecaris, Pausing, J. C. Robinson.

Brigs Admiral, Wm. Cousins, Plymouth, W. A. Rogers, Henry Tuckerman, D. Overholt, Lotus, Delphin, Village Belle, Annette, Grace Worthington, Undine, West, Veranda, Teresina, Victoria, R. Mowe, Ceylon, Luna, Prudentia, and a large number of schooners.

Sept. 20.—Steamship Saladin.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Arr. bark N. Boynton, Philadelphia; brigs Maria Cornelia, (Dutch,) Antwerp, July 29; Barada, Grand Turk; Ann Eliza, Cardenas; schr. Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Windsor, N. S., for New-York, in distress—collided with brig Polly Jones, hence for Halifax.

Miscellaneous.

As the schr. Marion was coming around the Battery, in tising, she parted main-sheet and broke main-boom.

Spoken, &c.

Brewster—brig, stry. S. E., was signalized, Sept. 18, lat. 40, lon. 67 50.

West Point—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Aug. 28, lat. 49 03, lon. 8 24.

At Queenstown, Sept. 19, ship Flashing, for Boston, about Sept 30; Edict, for Boston, soon.

ELECTRICAL.

DISCOVERIES AND RESULTS THE MOST ASTONISHING.

Electricity will cure disease, and that too, after all other remedies have proved unavailing.

In proof of which reference can be given to many citizens of New-York who had suffered for years from complicated diseases, and were finally restored to health by a few applications of electricity. The diseased are invited to call at No. 50 Bond-st., and witness the astonishing results. An interesting pamphlet forwarded by addressing Dr. O. K. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS.

Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New-York.

EAGLE MILLS.

TABER & PLACE,

Successors to

WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,

DEALERS IN

COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

OFFICE, No. 84 FRONT-ST.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER,

(Late SMITH & BROUWER.)

Importer and Manufacturer of

NECK TIES.

46 *Murray Street.*

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

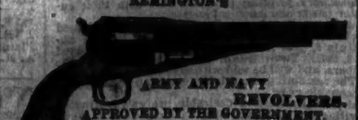
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night use. Effective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 3 to 4 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen sight and improve the sight without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above, with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer,

SEMMO N Conlists—Opti cian,

No. 630½ Broadway, under the Lefarge House.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING-MACHINES.

"The favorite for families."—*Times.*

AM. FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK-STANDS,

No. 505 Broadway.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOMAS B. AGNEW'S, No. 280 Greenwich-st. and 97 Murray-st., and see the low prices he is selling Tea, Coffee, Flour, Rice and everything else used in every family. Produce taken in exchange.

NOW ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT,

DYSPEPSIA,

JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood-gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in pictorial bottles and big-bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of Bitters, which instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and their effects, I yet feel sufficient confidence in what I may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I have repeatedly taken them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and total prostration of debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. Yours, truly, J. NEWTON BROWN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1861.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use, the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters we publish the following receipt. Get one bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with three quarts of good brandy or whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than those inferior preparations will cost you.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoofland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility

SEPT 1863

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3742. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN GEORGIA.

THE ACTION OF SATURDAY.

THE ACTION OF SUNDAY.

Desperate Fighting on Both Sides.

The Losses Estimated at Thirty Thousand.

The Battle Undecided on Sunday Night.

GUNS LOST AND GUNS CAPTURED.

Rosecrans Reported to be Driving the Rebel Advance.

THE BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 21.

The *Commercial* of this city gives the following account of the great battle near Chattanooga on Saturday:

"The battle opened at 11 o'clock in the vicinity of Widow Glenn, on the road leading from McLamore's Cove to Chattanooga.

The fighting soon became general, the rebels maneuvering their troops finely.

Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis battery, and captured five out of the six guns belonging to it. Capt. VAN PELT, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner.

At 2 o'clock the contest was perfectly terrific, the roll of musketry being far more continuous and deafening than at Stones River.

At 2:40 P. M., our division centre was pushed, broken, and retreated in disorder.

Col. BARNETT planted a battery and soon checked the pursuing enemy, who, in turn, were driven over the same ground.

The division of Gen. DAVIS was then driven back by the rebels with heavy loss, and every gun of the Eighth Indiana regiment was captured, when Gen. DAVIS rallied his forces and pushed the enemy back and retook the guns.

REYNOLDS lost heavily, but stubbornly held his position, driving the enemy, but never leaving his line.

PALMER, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole battery, and two guns were lost.

VAN CLEVE, although fighting gallantly, lost ground, and being overpowered, failed to regain his position.

Our line was pressed severely and wavered.

The rebels exulting over their apparent success, made the air resound with cheers. They advanced along the whole line, and when within fire the musketry rolled from right to left, and till 5 o'clock the fighting was terrific.

Gen. ROSECRANS grew anxious; the wounded came pouring in, and the rebels kept steadily moving up to his headquarters.

New forces were opposed to the rebels, and from this time till dark the battle raged with destructive fury.

At dusk when the firing had almost ceased, the rebels threw forward fresh troops and engaged our right.

The action again became general until long after dark, and raged with the greatest fury.

The battle thus far has been a bloody one and our loss is very heavy.

Rebel prisoners say that some of their regiments are almost annihilated.

Both armies occupy the same ground as when the action began.

We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the East.

We took ten guns and lost seven.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Tenn., Sept. 20.

There has been great excitement here all day, as it became known early this morning that BRAGG and ROSECRANS had met in battle. From officers who have arrived I learn that BRAGG, reinforced by at least one division from LEE's army, attacked ROSECRANS yesterday morning, causing considerable confusion in THOMAS' corps. The fight took place in Walker County, which is full of creeks and mountains. As near as I can learn, it was drive on one side, and then the other, neither gaining much advantage. The divisions of Generals VAN CLEVE and REYNOLDS suffered to some extent, and after losing much ground, recovered it. There was considerable hand-to-hand fighting, and several pieces of artillery were captured, recaptured, and lost again. As at the battle of Stone River, Generals PALMER and NEGLEY manœuvred their respective divisions splendidly, and assisted VAN CLEVE in recovering lost ground. The artillery was not called into requisition in all the divisions. The Tenth Indiana suffered most, and lost all its field officers. The Thirty-first Illinois, Fortieth Kentucky and Second Ohio also assisted in the brunt of the action. It is believed at Gen. GRANGER's headquarters (Nashville) that the struggle ended yesterday (Saturday 19th) with no Federal disadvantages, though the most absurd rumors have prevailed the entire day. The Secessionists here had Gens. NEGLEY, SMALLEY and PALMER killed, but news of an official character states that neither are injured. The presumption is that, (considering BURNSIDE has not established a communication with ROSECRANS,) Gen. JOHNSTON, who was in command, calculated to crawl in between the two armies, crush BURNSIDE's force, which was comparatively small, and then pounce upon ROSECRANS, thus whipping us by detail. In this, no doubt, he has failed, as the rebel forces stumbled against THOMAS' corps of ROSECRANS' army. There would, probably, have been no vacillating upon our side, had it not been that the respective commands were under marching orders and moving independently. Our latest dispatches received at Gen. GRANGER's are of a nature which must dispel all apprehensions as to the result.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 21—12:15 A. M.

Our army under Gen. ROSECRANS has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by BRAGG, with heavy reinforcements from LEE, BEAUREGARD and JOE JOHNSTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

The *National Republican* says:

"The enemy attacked ROSECRANS again on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day.

According to the latest accounts received here up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, which left Chattanooga at 8 o'clock last evening, two, and only two, of Gen. ROSECRANS' divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion. But from 8,000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got back to their places; while the remainder of the army had not given away or retreated, and *at the latest moment was driving the advance of the rebel army back.*

This we know is the latest news here.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall short of thirty thousand.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

An Attack by Guerrillas—Capture of $2,300,000 in Confederate Funds—Desertions from the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

Rear-Admiral PORTER, writing to the Navy Department from Cairo, under date of Sept. 15, says:

"The river below seems quiet. There has been but one attempt made to obstruct commerce or navigation. A body of guerrillas attacked the gunboat *Champion* from behind the levee while she was convoying a body of troops below. The troops passed on safely and the *Champion* stopped and fought the rebels until she made them retire, losing some of their men—report says fifty-seven. They have not been heard of since, except that they were falling back on Alexandria, Gen. HERRON having given them chase with his division.

As I came up I overtook a part of the Marine brigade, under Col. CURRY. He reported to me that he had just captured at Bolivar three rebel paymasters, with $2,300,000 in Confederate money, to pay off the soldiers at Little Rock. He also captured the escort, consisting of thirty-five men. This will not improve the dissatisfaction now existing in Gen. PRICE's army, and the next news we hear will be that Gen. STEELE has possession of Little Rock.

The gunboats pick up deserters every day, who say the rebels don't intend to fight in Arkansas, and that with proper steps she will be in the Union again in forty days. Lieut. BACHE captured a Col. MATTOCK, who was on a conscription expedition, and it gave unusual satisfaction to all the people."

FROM MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Soldiers Shot by Guerrillas—A Steamboat Burned—Refugees—Gen. Hunter—Quantrell's Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Sept. 21.

The steamer *Marcella* was boarded and plundered, on the 15th inst., at Dover Landing, Lafayette County. The soldiers of the Fifth State militia, returning home on furlough, were taken two miles into the woods and shot. The boat was burned.

During the past week 1,000 persons have crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refugees from the border counties. Cass County, under Gen. EWING's order, is nearly depopulated.

Gen. HUNTER has arrived, to preside over the commission to investigate the burning of the steamer Ruth.

A Leavenworth dispatch to the *Democrat* says a messenger, who came to Fort Scott on Wednesday night, reports COFFEE at Cowskin Prairie with 1,500 men, and that QUANTRELL had passed Ball's Mills with most of his command on his way south, probably to join COFFEE. A company of the Second Kansas (colored) and the Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment are a few miles from COFFEE's rendezvous.

BLUNT was on his way up with a small escort.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

A Successful Expedition to Alexandria.

CAIRO, Sunday, Sept. 20.

An expedition under Gen. C. BICKER, from Natchez to Alexandria, captured several cannon, and destroyed a fortification at Alexandria. A large quantity of mules, stores and cattle were also captured.

THE LATE FIGHT NEAR KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 16.

On Wednesday, Lieut.-Col. CAYES, with 300 men of the One Hundredth Ohio regiment was attacked near Tilford, 23 miles up the railroad, by 1,500 rebels, under Gen. JACKSON.

After fighting gallantly for two hours, our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

[The rebel journals have already reported this affair as having occurred near Jonesboro.—ED. TIMES.]

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 21.

Arrived, ship *Herald of the Morning*, from Boston.

A private letter from the American Minister, Mr. PRUYN, dated at Kanagawa, Japan, Aug. 15th, says, that the prompt resentment of the outrage upon our flag has resulted most favorably. The *Wyoming*, with six guns, destroyed a Japanese steamer, bark and brig, mounting twenty-two guns, besides engaging six batteries. The accomplishment of so much with so little means, astonished the Government and people of Japan, and, what is strange, the Government is obliged to us.

Other advices, of the same date, say the British fleet had gone to SATSUMA's dominions to demand £25,000 indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. RICHARDSON. If the money is not paid a considerable campaign would be inaugurated against the Damios.

Dates from Shanghai to the 21st July, state that the cholera was unabated and the mortality fearful.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 21.

The heavy rain of last Friday caused a break in the Erie Canal, at Hoffman's Ferry. The break extends 100 feet, and the earth was washed to the depth of 10 feet below the bottom of the canal. Boats will not be able to pass before Wednesday morning.

Difficulty Between Citizens and Soldiers in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 21.

Last night a difficulty occurred, on the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, between some citizens and soldiers, in which three of the former were wounded.

Arrival of Cotton at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Sept. 21.

The steamer *Edwin Hawkins*, from Matamoras, with a full load of cotton for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

ADVANCE OF CAVALRY.

A movement of the Army of the Potomac has commenced, so far as to send forward BUFORD's cavalry across the Rapidan. The crossing was effected without opposition. It is prophesied that but a feeble force of rebels intervenes between MEADE and Richmond. Commanders who have doubted the accumulated evidences of many detachments sent from LEE's army southward, now seem inclined to admit the fact, since the news of the Chattanooga battle has begun to arrive, ROSECRANS is fighting the whole Southern Confederacy.

DISAPPEARANCE OF REBEL FORCES.

A gentleman who left Falmouth a few days ago, reports that there was no rebel force in or near Fredericksburgh, and but few pickets were to be seen. The same party says there is only one brigade as low down as Germania, on the Rapidan.

A MARAUDING PARTY.

There is only one squad of rebel troops now north of the Rappahannock and east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. These men are on a marauding excursion to pick up stragglers, whom they strip of everything valuable, and then let go. Two men, with Drs. SMITH and RUMANNA, of the Michigan cavalry brigade, were captured Sunday, between Hartwood Church and Catlett's Station, and this morning they came into camp stripped of everything.

DRAFT MATTERS.

It having been ascertained that able-bodied men, *after passing as substitutes, have sent to the general* rendezvous others disqualified for military service, but answering to the same name, the Provost-Marshal-General directs that Provost-Marshals be held responsible for delivering the identical men who have passed examination. Members of the Board of Enrollment are also notified that any neglect or violation of paragraphs 90, 93, 94 and 95 of the regulations for Provost-Marshals will result in the dismissal of the offender.

SWINDLING OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

The Bureau of Exchange here received a letter a day or two since from Commissioner OULD, at Richmond, notifying them that twelve thousand prisoners paroled by Gen. GRANT, had been returned to the field, and in exchange, referred to the same number of our prisoners delivered at City Point. The whole statement in regard to delivery was a lie; not a man of ours had been returned for those twelve thousand, who were then armed, and have doubtless participated in the late battle at Chattanooga.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Capt. BARKER, Fifth New-York cavalry, was seriously wounded near Kelly's Ford on Thursday last. There is some reason to believe that the shot was fired by a deserting conscript, to avoid being captured.

A RAILROAD PROTECTED.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is now thoroughly guarded as far as Culpepper Court-house, mostly by detachments from the Eleventh corps.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day have been $465,310, the largest amount ever received in one day. The receipts from this source are steadily increasing.

THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR.

Gen. CORTES had an interview to-day with the Secretary of State with reference to his mission from the Juarez authorities.

LEFT FOR NEW-YORK.

Assistant Secretary of State FREDERICK SEWARD left for New-York this morning, to be absent three or four days.

DESPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A CHASE AFTER THE GUERRILLA WHITE.

Reliable information has reached Washington that at noon on Friday last Col. LOWELL, in command of the Second Massachusetts regiment and detachments of the Thirteenth and Sixteenth New-York cavalry, started out in pursuit of the guerilla WHITE. Col. LOWELL found that WHITE had crossed Goose Creek at Cockrell's Ford and crossed the country in nearly a straight line toward Mount Gilead and Hughesville, passing near Ball's Mills at 11 o'clock on that day. The trail of WHITE's men was discerned early on the morning of the 19th, and was followed to a point near Mount Gilead. Satisfactory evidence then appearing that WHITE was back on the Snickersville road, Col. LOWELL returned to Dover and Aldie to camp. As the result of the expedition three of WHITE's men were captured and one killed. Four citizens on horseback were also arrested under suspicious circumstances. In some of the places visited by Col. LOWELL he was informed that WHITE had notified the rebels that they had been conscripted; but no steps it appears had been taken to force them into the rebel service. It was currently reported at Aldie that both WHITE and MOSBY had received orders to leave London County, and move nearer to the main body of LEE's army. All the guerrillas that have been recently at home have gone West within a day or two.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Flying Scud*, by the steamer *Princess Royal*, on the 12th ult. She was from Brazos, Texas, loaded with cotton.

The U. S. bark *Gem of the Sea*, on the 31st ult., off Charleston Harbor, Fla., captured the sloop *Richard*, five tons burden, loaded with 5½ bales of cotton.

SILVER BAR CONTRIBUTION FROM NEVADA.

Private advices from Virginia City, Nevada Territory, say additional subscriptions to the amount of $9,000 have been made there for the Sanitary Commission. The money is to be forwarded in silver bricks of about $1,000 each. A good evidence of the mineral resources of that Territory, as well as of the liberality of its inhabitants.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac to-night states that many of the substitutes who had deserted were shot in the several corps towards the close of last week, and prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders, without hope of pardon.

THE NIAGARA READY FOR SEA.

The magnificent steamship *Niagara*, of 5,000 tons, and with her enormous battery, is now ready for sea at Boston, where she has remained so as to be conveniently near to those patriotic fishermen who have so long manifested an earnest desire to enlist in the navy. The early departure of the steamship is desired in apprehension of the advent of JOHN LAIRD's rebel rams, with the connivance of the British Government. The enlistment of the fishermen has been retarded owing to an unusually successful fishing season and the advance of the price of fish. Success in their labors makes them very independent. In view of rich prizes it is supposed that the business of recruiting for the navy will be additionally stimulated.

THE EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

It may not be generally known that the causes which exempt from service under the Enrollment act are not as numerous as those governing the military service in Europe. The examinations under that act are conducted with about the same particularity as in our regular army. The list of causes was prepared by a Board of Surgeons, and sanctioned by the military authorities, apart from any agency of the Provost-Marshal-General.

EXPLOITS OF A SCOUTING PARTY.

A scouting party has been patrolling the country between the Occoquan, Dumfries and Brentsville for the last five days, during which they have scattered the rebel guerrillas, captured one of them and a number of their horses, and brought in nine deserters.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Its Anniversary in the Army of the Potomac.

Flag Presentation, Speeches, Toasts, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1863.

Though storms raged, and battle threatened, and commotion was everywhere in the ranks of the Army of the Potomac, yet the anniversary of the great battle of Antietam did not pass entirely unheeded. A portion of this army, a portion, too, whose ranks are thinner because of that conflict, fitly celebrated the day.

The patriotic citizens of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, resident in Washington, some time since caused to be prepared, through Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., of your City, a magnificent color, as a gift to the famous Iron Brigade, composed of regiments from the States named, and now attached to the First army corps. The anniversary of the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, was chosen by the brigade as the occasion for the presentation, and for days previous the camp of the troops was all alive with preparations for the event. A magnificent bower was erected and other fit and extensive preparations made—but with that minor misfortune which never deserts a brave soldier, the army moved, and disappointment reigned, for Quartermasters *don't* transport cedar bowers, and the occasion was likely to be lost.

But the Iron brigade never was hard up for resources. *Summoning some of the pluck of a dozen battles, they resolved that there should be no post*ponements with them, be it a fight or a collation. And Thursday afternoon, despite lowering clouds and showers of rain and impending movements, found an impromptu preparation, amidst a dense forest, which would have done honor to any other sacred soil.

The invited guests from Washington, owing to the movement, were not present in person, but thoroughly in spirit, while all the leading officers of the First corps were in attendance.

At 5 o'clock the regiments of the brigade were drawn up, forming three sides of a hollow square, and the flag being brought forth, Mr. W. Y. SELLECK, of Milwaukee, advanced and said:

SOLDIERS OF THE IRON BRIGADE:—This day was appointed by your commanding officers for the presentation of this beautiful flag. Quite a number of the distinguished citizens of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan intended to be present on this occasion, and witness the ceremonies of the presentation and reception of this flag. It was intended that Hon. H. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, First Assistant Postmaster-General, should be present on this occasion, and present this flag to you. The movements of the army have interfered with the intended programme, and prevented his attendance, together with that of others of your many friends who with great pleasure would have been present at this time. It devolves upon me to present to you this beautiful flag, on whose folds is inscribed our country's motto, "E Pluribus Unum." Those States in the far West, your homes, look upon you and your achievements with pride and admiration. Though far distant, they have not forgotten you, but watch with anxious solicitude your movements. They honor you for your bravery and valor, as also does the whole country. More than two years since the majority of the regiments comprising this brigade marched through the City of Washington to join and form the grand Army of the Potomac. I witnessed your arrival. You then numbered in each regiment a thousand or more. You marched with light steps and buoyant hearts. Since that time your ranks have been decimated, not so much by disease, but by hard fighting on many a hard contested battle-field, on all of which—I say it with the greatest pride—you have conducted yourselves with the greatest bravery and gallantry, and have never at any time, on any battle-field, given cause for your friends, the States from which you came, or your country, to be ashamed of you. Your courage and valor have been shown on the battle fields of Gainesville, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, and last, but not least, the glorious battle of Gettysburgh, where your noble Corps Commander fell, the brave and gallant Gen. REYNOLDS. By desperate fighting in the many battles in which you have been engaged, your numbers have been so reduced that your brigade numbers less than a thousand men. I hope that what remains of you may be spared to return to your homes and friends in those glorious States in the West. This gigantic rebellion has been prosecuted with a vigor and an energy worthy of a better cause; but methinks the sun of their treason is set, their vigor and energy is faltering, and giving way before the triumphant march of the army of freedom and the Union. Press on to the glorious end, which, I believe, is near at hand. There is a black speck which hovers on the horizon, far away across the ocean's waters, threatening to interfere with us in our efforts to restore peace and preserve our great and glorious country. We say let them come! They will learn that a nation of freemen can and will preserve their country and its glorious institutions, whether assailed by foreign foes or domestic traitors. That glorious emblem of our country, emblazoned on the folds of this flag—the eagle—shall be borne aloft on your banners by the hosts of freedom, when the Lilies of France shall have withered and the Lion of England shall lay rotting in the noonday sun. Soldiers of the Iron Brigade! I will not ask you if you will rally around and protect and preserve this flag; it would be a foolish question for me to ask. I know that you will; and, if needs be, sacrifice your lives for its preservation and maintenance. Remember, soldiers, the motto inscribed on its folds, *E pluribus Unum*—one formed of many.

Though the old Alleghany may tower to heaven,
And the father of waters divide,
The links of our destiny cannot be riven,
While the truth of those words shall abide.
Then, oh! let them glow on each helmet and brand,
Though our blood like our rivers shall run;
Divide as we may in our own native land,
To the rest of the world we are one.

In behalf of the citizens of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, resident in Washington, I present to you this flag. Take, protect and preserve it; may your future be like the past, brilliant and glorious, and may you be spared by God in his providence to once again witness a united and happy country, enjoying peace, happiness and prosperity.

Col. W. W. ROBINSON, of the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding the brigade, received the flag, and replied as follows:

SIR: In behalf of the officers and men of the brigade, I return you and the gentlemen associated with you in this donation, sincere thanks for your beautiful gift. If our conduct as soldiers during the two years and over that we have been in the field merits the commendation of our countrymen, your present is appropriate. Since the organization of the brigade, over two years ago, the four original regiments, Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and Nineteenth Indiana have served together; they have shared the labors, privations and hardships of the camp together, with two or three exceptions only, they have endured the fatigues of the march, breasted the storms, and waded the mud of the severe campaigns of the army of the Potomac, and together they have met the foe. During the past thirteen months these regiments have stood shoulder to shoulder more than twenty days under the enemy's fire; in one stream has mingled the blood of their comrades slain—poured out a willing sacrifice in the cause of our struggling country. Soon after the battle of Antietam, the Twenty-fourth Michigan was assigned to the brigade. At that time it was a young regiment, though large of its age—neat and soldierly in its appearance. We thought, from the circumstances of its broad frocks and bright uniform, that it was inclined to put on airs, and were somewhat anxious to have the time come when we could take it into a fight, and see the rebels take the conceit out of it. At the first battle of Fredericksburgh, in December last, the Twenty-fourth was with us the first time in a fight. After that battle they were taken into full fellowship, and since that time we have felt proud of the connection. At Gettysburgh, (with the disposition common to the younger boys of a family to imitate the feats of the elder brothers, it undertook to whip a division of the rebels, who were turning our left flank; although it received severe punishment it came promptly to time after every blow, and came handsomely out of the fight; although it lost heavily in flesh and blood, it has lost nothing in spirit. The feeling existing in the several regiments is that of mutual confidence in each other; perhaps no body of troops ever possessed this feeling to a greater extent. Whenever a duty is assigned the brigade where hard fighting is expected, there is but one other circumstance required to give the men entire confidence in their strength and ability to accomplish the object desired; and that is for them to see that battery "B" is on hand to back them. This battery is manned principally by volunteers from the brigade, and commanded by Lieut. STEWART of the regular artillery, than whom a braver officer is not in the service. If laurels have been won by any of the regiments of the brigade since its organization, they have been won by the assistance of the others; and we all feel a deep interest, and are peculiarly sensitive in regard to praise or censure bestowed. Under these circumstances your gift is a most and appropriate reward for any merit we may possess; and, coming as it does through the donations of some of the most distinguished and patriotic citizens of the States from which the several regiments respectively hail, this banner, inscribed with the name which our over-admiring friends have conferred upon the brigade, and with the names of the several regiments, together with the names of the battles in which we have participated, we look upon it as the highest compliment that could be paid us. I need not undertake to tell you with what love and pride it will be cherished by the brigade, nor with what firm resolve and stern defiance it will be flaunted in the face of the foe; but I will say that our conduct shall be such as never to cause a blush to mantle the cheek of the donors. This day will be remembered with pride by every member of the brigade as long as life shall last, and in future years the day and the *gift* will be pointed to by our children as a testimonial to the services rendered by their fathers to the country in the hour of its sore trial; not only to us, the fragment of the old brigade which you now see before you, but we feel it to be also a testimonial to the gallant deeds and faithful services of our brave comrades who have won honorable graves in the field; and their children also will have an equal interest in the memory of this day and this gift. If it be true—as we trust it is—that the spirits of the departed have cognizance of the affairs of this life, then the balance of our brigade, the commander we miss, whose life-blood moistens the soil of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, are now marshaled near us in the bright uniform of the heavenly corps to which they have been transferred, witnessing with approving smiles the ceremonies of this occasion. This mark of your approbation, Sir, will add new life to the brigade; the sight of this banner will recall proud memories to cheer the drooping spirit in the hour of fatigue, and renerve every man's arm to deal heavier blows in the *hour of battle. And now, Sir,* while we continue the fight with traitors in arms, whose power is now rapidly crumbling away under the blows of the army and navy, you, with our fellow-patriots at home, *have a duty to perform, if not so dangerous to life and limb—perhaps no less arduous—the struggle* with, and final victory over the subtle, invidious and dastardly treacherous foe in our rear. For our sakes, and for the sake of the memory of the deeds, which you have this day, by this token, signified your approbation—for the sake of the memory of the patriots slain—for the sake of our beloved country, the cause of human freedom and the progress of civilization, we admonish you to put down this foe at the North. We can now easily crush the rebellion in the field, if you will crush the scoundrels at home. Let not the sophistry and whining about respect for the Constitution of these treacherous, office-seeking, self-appointed leaders mislead the unthinking portion of our people into acts of disloyalty to the Government and opposition to the highest interests of the nation. Let it not be recorded by the future historian that in the latter part of the Nineteenth century the United States of America, one of the most powerful of nations, with the best Government ever organized, a model for the world, a country most rich, beautiful and salubrious, the hope and asylum of the oppressed of all nations, in the height of prosperity, while every branch of industry was thriving beyond precedent, and every channel of commerce was flowing with untold wealth, the Government was shocked by a sudden revolt in a certain portion of its territory where the system of negro slavery, a relict of the barbarous ages existed, authorized and sustained by the local laws instigated by a few unprincipled, ambitious politicians, men who had been pampered by the Government until they had become so arrogant as to claim as a right all the principal places of trust in the gift of the people, and who had become so impregnated with aristocratic notions through the influences of their domestic system as to become disgusted with democratic institutions, and had, by insidious arguments, for a long time been poisoning the minds of the people, until excited to madness they rose in armed revolt. In the first place they find fault with the Emancipation Proclamation, and say it is unconstitutional and should be revoked; that the measure was intended to, and would incite servile insurrection; that it would create a feeling of hatred against the North that could never be allayed. I suppose that the opposition will not dispute the premises of the old argument used against the Abolitionists, that the slave is as much the property of his master as his horse or cow. Now, I think it would puzzle these astute politicians to show us the law—either constitutional or national—that prohibits the appropriation or destruction of the property of our enemy, if by so appropriating or destroying we cripple him. I am confident no one measure has done, and is doing, as much to cripple the power of the rebels as the appropriation of their slaves. Over eight months have passed since the emancipation order was issued, and we have looked in vain for the servile insurrections prophesied of. As to that sweet love-feast that these prophets told us was to be so rudely and unconstitutionally interrupted, we were never much alarmed about; we knew their hatred could be no deeper against the North—we know that nineteen-twentieths of the slaveholders were rank traitors, and we are satisfied that there are more loyal Union people in the seceded States to-day than on the day the first rebel gun was fired at Fort Sumter, and we further knew that should any loyal citizen lose slaves through the operation of the order, he would have the same claim against the Government that he or any other loyal citizen may have, North or South, for the loss of a horse or other property used or destroyed by the order of the Government. We have implicit confidence in the integrity and ability of the President and our Generals in the field. As I said before, if our patriots at home can crush the blatant traitors in their midst, (for there is where the greatest danger now lies,) we will finish the traitors in the field. And when our work is done—when, from the crystal lakes on the north to the Gulf on the south, from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west, the Flag of the Union shall wave in triumph over every mile of our domain—when every piratical leader—these Southern thieves shall have fled from our soil, we will return to our homes, and upon our banners shall be inscribed the wheat States, the cotton States, the gold States, the corn States, the iron and coal States, the lumber States, the granite and marble States, and also the nutmeg States, (our Southern sisters to the contrary notwithstanding,) *E Pluribus Unum* and the Union forever. To the distinguished officers of the army present whose names have become associated with fame, and are household words through the land, I return sincere thanks for the approbation expressed and honor conferred by their visit. Again I thank you, sir, and the gentlemen donors for this highly-prized present. May you all live to enjoy the blessings of a reunited and happy country. Under the favor of God, we hope ere long to return to our homes in the Northwest—the land of crystal lakes, pure, running brooks, and beautiful rolling prairies, where the wild rose and honeysuckle bloom in rich profusion—the land where the wild vine and linden intertwine in peaceful and loving embrace. When that time shall come, when the patriot can point with pride to a reunited and prosperous nation, saved by her sons from dissolution and anarchial ruin, and can dwell with renewed confidence in the justice and wisdom of God to counteract the machinations of the admirers of the institutions of the dark ages, to stay the growth of liberty and the progress of civilization, we shall be happy to meet you at our homes on the beautiful prairies, and in the shady groves of the Northwest. Be assured that all our companions in arms, and all the patriot friends of the Iron brigade, will ever be welcome guests on the hearthstones of its members.

The flag has been before described in THE TIMES. It is certainly a magnificent gift. Made of heavy blue silk, regulation size, and ornamented with the names of the regiments in the brigade, the name of each principal battle, and in the centre by our country's coat of arms, all worked in with silk chenille and most exquisitely shaded. The staff is surmounted by a beautiful silver spear-head.

The Second Wisconsin regiment, Lieut.-Col. MANSFIELD, being the senior regiment of the brigade, was awarded the honor of escorting the flag to camp.

The large and brilliant assemblage of officers were then invited to the tables where the collation was spread, and it is my duty to say that this repast, though prepared amid great difficulties, and spread here in a dark Virginia wilderness, was the most replete with luxuries of anything of the kind that has appeared in the army. Not only was it elegant in quality and in variety, but the quantity was astonishing. There was enough for all the invited guests, for every man of the brigade, and to spare. What think you, quiet people at home, of such a feast, within plain sound of the enemy's cannon, and the veterans standing almost "to arms" themselves!

The Iron brigade always does justice to every subject brought to its attention, and it did not fail this time. The substantials over, and then came the "feast of reason." Col. MORROW, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, opened the ceremony, and was soon followed by Maj.-Gen. NEWTON, Brig-Gens. ROBINSON and RICE, Col. BRAGG, Capt. HALSTEAD and others. Of the speeches, your space and my time will only permit me to say that they were not less brilliant and pointed than the character of the brigade. Every sentence teemed with eloquent but fiery determination. Even Copperheads would have been melted.

Several eloquent letters were also read from Judge EDMONDS, of the Land Office, Gov. RANDALL, Gen. HOOKER and others. All in all, the occasion, under the peculiar circumstances, was worthy of the day, the cause and the country.

L. L. CROUNSE.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

TWO DAYS LATER BY THE HECLA.

Probable Detention of the Confederate Rams.

Ground on which the British Government Will Base its Action.

The Sumter Reported to have Run the Charleston Blockade on August 23.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Maximilian Likely to Accept the Crown.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Cunard screw-steamer *Hecla*, Capt. HOCKLEY, which left Liverpool at about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived here yesterday. Her advices are two days later than those by the *City of Cork*, which were to Sept. 7.

The *Hibernian* arrived off Londonderry at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and reached Liverpool about 11 o'clock that night.

The *City of Washington* arrived off Queenstown about 1 P. M. on the 8th.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE REBEL RAMS TO BE DETAINED.

The London *Morning Post*, (official) in a short article respecting the two iron-clads building at Liverpool, says:

"There is now, we believe, *little doubt that under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act they are to be detained by Government. The allegation against them is, that they are fitted out for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against the United States.* On the other hand, it is contended that they were built by order of a French house for the late Pasha of Egypt, who gave the firm a commission for the coinage of a large sum of money in France, and for the construction of two steam rams in England. The money was only coined and received in Egypt. The vessels were in course of construction when the Pasha died, and his successor repudiated that part of the contract. What the French house intends to do with them is not known. The accusation is that they are destined for war with a friendly Power; they will consequently be detained, and a Court of Law will determine whether, under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act, the detention is legal, or whether the owners can recover them from the hands of the Government."

NO DOUBT OF THE DESTINATION OF THE VESSELS.

From the London Star, Sept. 8.

We have now French authority for stating that the Liverpool steam-rams are not intended for France. The *Constitutionnel* reassures the world upon that point, if any assurance was required. The same authority asserts that the rams are for the Pasha of Egypt. We are in a position to give the assertion the most unqualified denial. They are not for the Egyptian Government; and if Earl RUSSELL, in the course of the anxious inquiries he takes credit for making, would adopt the simple course of asking the representatives of those Governments whose names are made a convenience of by the Confederate ship-builders and their friends, he would soon discover that the vessels can have no other than an illegal destination. So easy is the process of discovering whether or not these vessels are commissioned by any Power having a right to employ British ports for the purpose, that we cannot regard Earl RUSSELL's reply to the Emancipation Society and the legal difficulties expatiated on in any other light than mere quibbles, calculated to stimulate evasions of the law, and to protect the wrong-doers. The inquiries which would establish the conclusive fact that the vessels have no legitimate parentage lie within the domain of the Foreign Office. It will not do for his lordship to attempt to escape responsibility by leaving the duty to the Treasury and Home Departments alone. Has the Foreign Office, we ask, taken the trouble to inquire at the various foreign embassies whether these vessels are the property of any State or potentate against whom the Foreign Enlistment Act would not at present apply? It is of the utmost importance to obtain this negative evidence of the illegal ownership, as His Lordship puts forward the necessity of proving not only the equipment of the vessels for purposes of war, but also that the owners intend to use them against some State or community in friendship with Her Majesty. * * *

A ship fitted for purposes of war, if not armed, might be suffered to leave if her destination was a foreign port for purposes of sale. But an armed ship cannot be allowed to leave on any conditions, her armor placing her at once in a different category, demanding firmer treatment on the part of those Governments which desire to deal honorably with neutrals. It shuts up the investigation to the one point—by which of the foreign Powers has these vessels been ordered? No private person has a right to commission any one to build an armed ship for sale; so that the idea that either Mr. LAIRD or any mad foreigner desired to run the blockade with these vessels and to sell them in the foreign port is excluded from consideration. Governments alone have the right to deal with arms and armed ships. *If Earl Russell, therefore, will be kind enough to send a clerk round the various embassies, he, and any jury to whom he may submit the question, on receiving their answer in the negative, will be shut up to the conclusion that the rams are for the Confederates, or some other illegal purpose.* If his lordship be still blinded by the quibbles which he himself has raised, *let us remind him that the builder of the rams built the Alabama, under contract with the same Government*—a fact which is patent to the whole world since the publication of the correspondence between the United States Ambassador and his lordship. There has been no judicial investigation regarding the *Alabama*, but the law officers of the Crown decided that her equipment was a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act, and recommended her to be stopped, while her proceedings since have been too notorious to require to be judicially investigated. Mr. LAIRD, therefore, and any vessels he may build, do not stand in the same position as if no such fact occurred. *He has already done illegal work for the same insolent belligerent who contemns the prerogatives of the British sovereign. Now that he, a suspected person, is again found in suspicious circumstances, the Government will incur a most serious responsibility should he be permitted to complete his disloyal and pernicious designs.*

A TIMELY PARALLEL.

The *News* gives at length the history of the *Mersey*, and alluding to the conduct of the builders and the Government, it says:

"If the steam-rams now lying in the Mersey are not intended for the Confederates it would be interesting to know for whom they are intended. And if Messrs. LAIRD will only act in the same spirit which actuated Messrs. LEW, of New-York, they will not only enable the Government to execute the law, but will relieve themselves from the just suspicion of endangering the peace of their country for the miserable profit of a few thousand pounds."

COMMENTS ON LORD RUSSELL'S LETTER.

From the London Times, Sept. 8.

Does Lord RUSSELL require evidence that the steam rams are *to be navigated and fought by their present owners, or only that they are to be navigated and fought by somebody or other to the prejudice of a friendly Power?* On this discrimination the whole case will practically turn. It cannot be deemed unlikely that these vessels will find their way some day or other to the hands of the *Confederates*, and be employed against the United States; but it is highly unlikely that their present owners will be engaged in the employment. If the latter condition is requisite to constitute the unlawfulness of the transaction, we may

[Continued on Eighth Page.]